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Monday, March 27, 1961
Chaitra 6, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, the 27th March, 1961/Chaitra 6, 1883 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at one minute past Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: My watch has been slow.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The one in the gallery is fast by about seven minutes.

Mr. Speaker: That is why I do not insist upon Ministers also being present.

Import of Locomotives

*1109. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) what concrete steps Government propose to take in order to reduce the present heavy import of locomotives from foreign countries; and

(b) when the import of locomotives is likely to stop completely?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Only Electric and diesel locomotives are imported at present. There is no need to import B.G., M.G. or N.G. Steam locos. Manufacture of electric and diesel locomotives in the country is being developed.

(b) When sufficient capacity for Electric and Diesel locomotives have been built up.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि एलेक्ट्रिक और डीजल एंजिन हिन्दुस्तान में बनाने में कितना वक्त लगेगा, और कितने वक्त में हम इन्हें तैयार करने के काबिल हो जायेंग ।

[میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایلیکٹرک اوو ڈیزل ایلنجن ہندوستان میں بنانے میں کتنا وقت لگے گا - اوو کتنے وقت میں ہم ایلنجن تیار کرنے کے قابل ہو جائیں گے]

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मेरे मोम्रज्जिज दोस्त को पता है कि इस वक्त चित्तरंजन में डी० सी० एलेक्ट्रिक लोगोमोटिव तैयार हो रहा है, और मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि वह बहुत जल्द बन कर मंजरे आम पर आ जायेगा । ए० सी० लोकोमोटिव्ज के बारे में हम ने एक ब्रिटिश फर्म के साथ कोलैबोरेशन किया है और उम्मीद है कि वह काम बहुत जल्द शुरू हो जायेगा । लेकिन उस की कामयाबी का दारोमदार जो सामान या एलेक्ट्रिकल पोर्शन्स भोपाल में तैयार हो रहे हैं उन के ऊपर होगा । दूसरे लोकोमोटिव्ज के बारे में एक कमेटी तायनात की गई थी । उस कमेटी ने अपनी सिफारिशात गवर्नमेंट के सामने रखी हैं और उन के ऊपर बहुत संजीदगी से गौर हो रहा है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if Government have taken stock of the miles of lines which they are going to electrify in the Third Five Year Plan, and whether they have also assessed the number of electric locomotives required and, if so, what are they going to do to satisfy this need?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The hon. Member probably knows that in the Third Five Year Plan, which is still tentative, we are going to require 520 diesel and about 200 electric locomotives. In the initial stages some will have to be imported, but in the later stages of the Third Five Year Plan we hope we shall be able to manufacture some of our own electric and diesel locomotives.

श्री अ० मु० तारिफ : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हम जो एंजिन इम्पोर्ट करते हैं, चाहे वह एलेक्ट्रिक के हों या डीजल के, उन के इम्पोर्ट करने का तरीकाकार क्या है, खुद गवर्नमेंट इम्पोर्ट करती है या वह एजेंटों के जरिये इम्पोर्ट करती है ।

[میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم جو اینجن امپورٹ کرتے ہیں - چاہے وہ ایلیکٹرک کے ہوں یا ڈیزل کے - ان کے امپورٹ کرنے کا طریقہ کار کیا ہے - خود گورنمنٹ امپورٹ کرتی ہے یا وہ ایجنٹوں کے ذریعہ امپورٹ کرتی ہے -]

श्री शाहनवाज खां : इस का तरीकाकार यह है कि जो कर्जा डेवेलपमेंट लोन फंड से या वर्ल्ड बैंक से मिलता है अमरीका की तरफ से, अगर हम उस में से खरीद करें तो हमें अमरीका की फर्म से ही खरीदना पड़ता है । हम एक आम टेंडर मदऊ करते हैं और तमाम फर्में अपने कोटेशन्स भेजती हैं । यहां रेलवे बोर्ड में उन की कीमतों के ऊपर गौर कर के और जो उन की टेकनिकल साइड है, उस को देखने के बाद फैसला किया जाता है ।

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Deputy Minister stated that there is no need to import narrow gauge locomotives. May I know where they are manufactured and also when a final decision will be taken with regard to the report submitted to the Railway Board about the manufacture of diesel engines, because the decision to manufacture in the public sector was taken as long ago as August last?

Mr. Speaker: This question has been asked again and again.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Our requirements of narrow gauge locomotives are very limited. In the year 1959-60 only eighteen were imported. Therefore, it would not be economical to start manufacture of narrow gauge locomotives in India and we have also taken a decision that if any are to be imported those should be diesel.

Regarding the manufacture of diesel locomotives in the country, the House is aware that Government have taken a decision that the manufacture will be done in the public sector. A committee of experts was appointed and that committee has submitted its recommendations to Government. That report is receiving the attention of Government.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that about one hundred electric locomotives which were imported are not being used and they are lying idle due to the fact that the electrification programme is behind schedule? If so, how is it that the import programme of locomotives and the programme of electrification did not correspond to each other?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It would not be quite right to say all the electric locomotives are lying idle.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: One hundred, I said.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Some of them are being used. Others are being put through various forms of tests. It is correct that the electrification is slightly behind schedule. That is due to certain difficulties regarding the jointing of cable wires and availability of power and all that. We are trying to expedite it as much as we can.

Shri Vajpayee: The hon. Deputy Minister just now stated that some of the locomotives are being put to test. Are we to understand that loco-

motives have been imported without being tested?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No, Sir. The locomotives before being imported are checked by our inspectors in the country where there they are manufactured. Later on when they are received in India we put them through an additional process of checking up.

Shri Tangamani: May I know how many diesel locomotives and how many electric locomotives are going to be imported during the next year, that is 1961-62 and what will be their value?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I will require separate notice.

Export of Railway Coaches and Wagons

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*1110. **Shri Nanjappan:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the possibilities of export of railway passenger coaches and wagons;

(b) whether any examination and study have been conducted by way of sending out delegation or delegations;

(c) if so, the reports of such delegations;

(d) whether there are any specific proposals for export of coaches and wagons to Argentina, Pakistan and other foreign countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) There are possibilities of export of railway coaches and wagons to neighbouring countries in South East Asia and the Middle East.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. A Railway delegation was sent to South East Asian Countries in the middle of 1959. During the year 1960 delegations consisting of officers of the Railways and State Trading Corporation of India were also sent to Pakistan, Ceylon and Argentina. These delegations had submitted their report to the Government.

(d) Quotations were submitted through the State Trading Corporation for coaches to be built by the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur against global enquiries issued by Pakistan and Argentine Railways.

(e) Against Pakistan's tender for 80 all steel light weight coaches, our tender was the lowest. Against Argentine Railway's tender a quotation was submitted for 90 B.G. suburban stock and 80 M.G. coaches. Our quotation was the second lowest. The final results of both these tenders are still awaited.

Shri Nanjappan: In view of the low cost and high quality of production at the Integral Coach Factory, may I know what steps Government have taken to further step up production for purposes of export?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have gone in for the second shift, but unless orders are placed we will not be going in for the third shift. If necessary we can step up our production for purposes of export.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: May I know whether any doubts were expressed in Pakistan regarding the riding quality of these coaches; if so, what were those doubts and how far they were justified?

Mr. Speaker: I am not able to follow. She may repeat the question a little loudly.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Also a little slowly.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Were any doubts expressed in Pakistan regarding the riding qualities of these

coaches; if so, how far they were justified?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: They did express certain doubts. We sent out a committee of experts and we convinced them that the coaches were really good.

Shri Nanjappan: May I know the extent of dependency on foreign components for the manufacture of coaches here?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I have not followed the question.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know what percentage of foreign import is added to the coaches that are manufactured here.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: In the Integral Coach Factory?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Very little —say, one or two per cent.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: What was the quotation given by India as compared to the quotation given by other countries?

Mr. Speaker: He has given.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I want to know the lowest figure.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: A separate question may be put.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Why does he require a separate question, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Directly based on this question, he need not have all that information.

Shri Nanjappan: May I know whether upper-class coaches are manufactured by the Integral Coach Factory?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes, we have gone in for production of first-class coaches.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: May I know what is going to be the effect of this proposed export on the coach and wagon potential of our Railways? May I know whether it is going to have an adverse effect; if so, to what extent?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No orders have yet been placed with us. If orders are placed we shall certainly step up production and try to export.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Are we going to have exports of coaches or are we not? Are we in a position to export coaches?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): If orders are placed, we are in a position to supply.

Shri Achar: How does our cost of production compare with the cost of production in other countries?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The question is very limited, Sir, but I may tell the hon. Member that it compares very favourably.

Purchase of Ships from Yugoslavia

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*1111. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 251 on the 18th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision for the purchase of ships from Yugoslavia; and

(b) if so, the number of ships to be purchased and the price negotiated?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A credit of Rs. 4·7 crores has been offered by Yugoslavia for building ships for India and some Indian Shipping Companies have started negotiations for placing orders on Yugoslav Shipyards on rupee payment basis.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it a fact that already the "Inter-trade" *Ijublijana* of Yugoslavia has sold a ready-made ship to an Indian shipping company; if so, may I know how the price of that ship compares with the price of any ship that may be built with the aid of Yugoslavia?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is true that the Ratnagiri Shipping Company which has come into being lately has already concluded a deal for the purchase of a new ship from Yugoslavia, but that is outside the aforesaid credit arrangement.

Left Bank Power House at Bhakra

*1113. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Second Power Generator in the Left Bank Power House at Bhakra has been commissioned, if so, when;

(b) what is its production capacity;

(c) at what level the present production capacity of the power house stands; and

(d) what cost was involved in the completion of this generator including the cost of equipment?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir; on 1st February, 1961.

(b) 90,000/53,000 K.W. *i.e.* its maximum generating capaicty is 90,000 K.W. and minimum 53,000 KW depending upon the availability and level of water in the Gobind Sagar lake.

(c) 1,06,000 KW.

(d) Approximately Rs. 560 lakhs.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know how the power produced by this unit is proposed to be utilised?

Shri Hathi: There is a lot of demand both in Punjab and Rajasthan. There will be no difficulty for utilisation of power.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the first unit was installed for the fertiliser factory; if so, whether the power produced by that unit has been utilised by the Nangal Fertiliser Factory?

Shri Hathi: It is not true that it was installed only for the fertiliser factory, it was said that that would meet the demand of that factory.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि भाखरा बांध का जो दूसरा बिजली घर है उसको चालू होने में अभी कितना समय और लगेगा ?

श्री हाथी : दो तो शुरू हो गये हैं, पहला और दूसरा । तीसरा और चौथा अप्रेल में शुरू हो जायेंगे और पांचवां जुलाई सन् १९६१ में ।

Samastipur-Barauni Railway Line

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*1114. **Shri Kalika Singh:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) by what time the doubling of Samastipur-Barauni line as broad gauge on N.E. Railway is expected to be completed;

(b) whether conversion of Barauni-Gorakhpur line from MG to BG is also under consideration;

(c) what is the average per mile cost of conversion of M.G. into B.G. on a plain land having no bridge or other obstructions;

(d) whether it is the policy of the Railway Board to convert all M.G. into B.G. lines gradually; and

(e) if not, what is the policy formulated so far in this respect?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) By about 31st December, 1961.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Rs. 6 lakhs approximately.

(d) and (e). No. The policy is to deal with the requirements of each M.G. Section on its own merits.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know if any other metre gauge line in the northern area is being converted from

metre gauge to broad gauge; if so, where?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I shall require a separate notice for that because this question relates to a particular line

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या समस्तीपुर-बरौनी रेलवे लाइन को मीटरगेज से ब्राडगेज में परिवर्तित करने के लिए तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई व्यवस्था की गयी है ? यदि हां, तो उसके लिए कितनी धनराशि नियत की गयी है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : बरौनी-समस्तीपुर की लाइन जो है वह करीबन एक साल से ज्यादा हुआ शुरू हो चुकी है और वह तो करीबन पाया तकमील तक पहुंचने वाली है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि इस रेलवे लाइन को ब्राडगेज में परिवर्तित करने की कुछ आगे भी आपकी स्कीम है ? यदि हां, तो क्या उसके लिए तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुछ पैसा रखा गया है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : आगे जैसे हालात और ट्रैफिक सामने आयेगा उसको देख कर अगर जरूरत समझी गयी तो उस पर गौर किया जायेगा । हर एक चीज को अलाहिदा अलाहदा सोचा जायेगा और अगर जरूरत हुई ट्रैफिक की बिना पर तो उस पर भी गौर किया जायेगा ।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the question of having a broad gauge line from Samastipur to Darbhanga side is being considered at present?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Not at present, and not in the near future.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether the Government is aware that the traffic from Barauni to Sonepur is the heaviest; if so, whether Government is considering the question of converting the metre gauge line there into broad gauge?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The question of line capacity is constantly reviewed, and if at any stage it is found that line capacity will have to be increased the various methods of increasing line capacity will be considered.

Steamer-Fishing Launch Collision near Versova

*1115. **Shri Goray:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fishing launch collided with a steamer proceeding to Karachi on the 29th January, 1960 in mid-sea near Versova, off the cost of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, what is the damage done to the fishing launch;

(c) how many such launches have been damaged during the last year on this spot especially on the Bombay-Karachi route; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to stop such accidents in future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No fishing launch is reported to have collided near Versova on the 29th January, 1960. However the collision between M. F. V. Vishnu Prasad and S. S. Flying Endeavour occurred a few miles Westward of Bombay off Versova, when the former was at the fishing ground on the 31st January, 1960, the Flying Endeavour was then on her way from Karachi to Bombay.

(b) The fishing vessel was a total loss.

(c) No other such casualty has been reported.

(d) Since the accident was mainly due to non-compliance with the Safety Regulations on the part of the fishing vessel, the Authority concerned was advised to ensure that the fishing vessels under his control complied fully with the statutory rules and regulations

Shri Goray: May I know in what respects the vessel that was destroyed failed to observe the regulations?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The lights required by the rules were not being exhibited. That is the finding of the preliminary enquiry.

Shri Goray: In view of the fact that in this particular area fishing operations are carried on a large scale, may I know what special regulations have been framed to safeguard the ships?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot exactly say whether in this particular area fishing is specially carried on, but the fact of the matter is that these vessels are required to put up lights according to the rules that we have got in force and also according to the Inter-national regulations on this subject for avoiding collisions.

Shri Goray: May I know how many lives were lost?

Shri Raj Bahadur: No life was not. Only the vessel was a total loss.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: In view of the fact that there is a lot of fishing done around this site, may I know what steps are taken to ensure that these fishing vessels comply with the rules, and is there any examination at the port before they are allowed to carry on their activities?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Directorate of Fisheries is responsible for a regular check on this. The Merchant Shipping Act, also provides certain rules for the purpose, for safety regulations to be observed. Also, as I said just now, there are international regulations for avoidance of collision.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: That does not answer my question. My question was, is there any authority at the port to ensure that these 'paper' rules are observed.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have already said that the Directorate of Fisheries is responsible for this, and in co-ordination or in consultation with the Directorate of Fisheries, the Merchant Marine Department looks after this.

Shri Goray: May I know whether the captain or the crew of this *Flying Endeavour* rendered any assistance to the crew of *Vishnu Prasad* which was ploughed under?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot exactly state the details, but there was no loss of life. It carried no cargo also. The total estimated loss is Rs. 5,000; that was the value of the vessel.

क्लेम इंस्पैक्टरों की भर्ती

*२११७. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नवम्बर, १९५८ में क्लेम इंस्पैक्टरों (दावा निरीक्षकों) की भर्ती के लिये बड़ौदा हाउस, नई दिल्ली में कोई परीक्षा ली गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि अब तक उस का परिणाम घोषित नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) A selection was started in November 1958 for the promotion of departmental candidates as Claims Inspectors (P.S. Rs. 200-300).

(b) Yes.

(c) The candidates for the above selection were to be drawn from the categories of Assistant Claims Insuectors (P.S. Rs. 150-225) and Claims Tracers (P.S. Rs. 100-185). The selection was scheduled to be held in a number of instalments since about 170 candidates had to be considered. Only a certain number of Assistant Claims Inspectors were considered at the first instalment of the selection. The seniority list of Claims Tracers had not by then been finalised and was expected to become available only in January 1959, after which it

was proposed to call the remaining eligible candidates.

While action was in progress to finalise the seniority list of Claims Tracers, representations were received from Office Clerks who had been utilized as Claims Tracers under local arrangements but who were not eligible for these posts that some percentage of vacancies of Claims Tracers should be allotted to them. It was decided that 33 1/3 per cent. of these vacancies should be given to them. As a result of this decision, the suitability tests held till then had to be treated as null and void and fresh suitability tests had to be arranged.

Two years have elapsed since the selection was started and since the bulk of the eligible candidates have not been called up so far for the reasons mentioned above, it has been decided to hold a fresh selection, treating the November, 1958 selection as cancelled.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह क्लेम इंस्पैक्टर्स जिन का कि इम्तिहान आज से सवा दो साल पहले हुआ था, सवा दो साल के पश्चात् जिनके कि परीक्षा परिणामों के सम्बन्ध में अभी माननीय मंत्री ने यह वक्तव्य दिया है उनकी संख्या कितनी थी और रेलवे मंत्रालय क्या भविष्य में कोई इस प्रकार का निर्णय लेगा कि इतनी लम्बी अवधि तक इन के परीक्षा परिणामों की उन्हें प्रतीक्षा न करनी पड़े ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Has he followed the question?

Shri Vajpayee: We have not followed the statement, Sir. I want to know why this long answer was not placed in the form of a statement on the Table of the House. Then we could put supplementaries.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am willing to place a statement on the Table of the House.

Shri Vajpayee: We are supplied with statements before the Question Hour. The hon. Minister could have supplied one.

Mr. Speaker: Statements are in respect of facts and figures, or other statistics, when asked for. Otherwise, normally, during the Question Hour, the answers are given on the floor of the House. If it is a long statement, he might have abridged it.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has not followed the question, I think. Has he followed it?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: About 240 candidates who were then considered to be eligible for the post of claims tracers were called up for tests in two batches. What was the first batch, how many were called for the first batch, etc., I have not got the particulars.

Automatic Telephone Exchange, Madurai

*1118. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for delay in opening the Automatic Telephone Exchange in Madurai;

(b) whether it is a fact that security deposits from intending subscribers to the exchange had been received more than two years ago;

(c) when the exchange is likely to be opened; and

(d) whether all the pending applications will be satisfied as a result of the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The original expectation regarding the commencement of building work did not materialise.

(b) No.

(c) Early 1962.

(d) It will depend on the total number of applications pending at the

time the exchange is ready for service.

Shri Tangamani: I find that this exchange will be opened in January, 1962. Already, the pending applications number nearly a thousand. I would like to know what is the increased capacity, so that these thousand can be accommodated as soon as the automatic exchange is opened.

Shri Raj Bahadur: An addition by way of provision of 800 lines has already been taken up and is expected to be completed by March, 1962. Further, it is proposed that another 500 lines might also be added and the supply of equipment has been planned during 1961-62 for completion by the end of the year.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether after this automatic exchange is opened, the trunk exchange will also be shifted to this building or whether the exchange for receiving the trunk calls will still be in the old building?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not exactly sure about it. There might be a departmental adjustment here or there.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the proposed building will be able to accommodate all the lines that are in demand in the city?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The extension of the exchange equipment can be provided in the exchange building itself.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether, after this exchange is opened, the trunk calls will be put through the exchange, and if it is not so what arrangements are going to be made for improving the working conditions and also the building structure of the exchange where the trunk calls are received? I could inform the hon. Minister that the trunk calls are going to be detained in the old exchange from which now the trunk calls and local calls are put through.

Shri Raj Bahadur: When the whole telephone system is switched over to automatic, normally, when there are one or two trunk call switch boards only these trunk boards are also located in the main telephone exchange building. I hope that will be done in the case of Madurai also. But I have not got that information at my disposal.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the carrier system is going to be sanctioned, or whether it is going to be introduced to augment the trunk calls between Madurai and Trichy, Madurai and Coimbatore and Virudunagar and Madurai?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The objective is that the provision of carrier equipment is commensurate with the requirement of traffic. It is dependent upon the number of trunk calls put through and also the momentum of rise in the traffic. I am not quite aware whether any increase is intended there also. But that is a normal process, and I think it is undertaken simultaneously with the increase in traffic and with the provision of new equipment.

Dry Freeze Vaccine

*1119. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether two centres for the manufacture of dry freeze vaccine are being established in the country in collaboration with the W.H.O.;

(b) if so, where; and

(c) at what cost?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir. They are being established in collaboration with the WHO. and the UNICEF.

(b) At the State Vaccine Institute, Patwadangar (Uttar Pradesh) and the King Institute, Guindy (Madras).

(c) These two Centres are estimated to cost about Rs. 2,23,857 to the UNICEF and about Rs. 2,85,714 to the Government during the first two years of the commencement of production.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: May I know what are the reasons that weighed with the Government for the selection of these two places as the centres, and may I know whether the Government will consider the feasibility of having either of these centres or any of such centres in places like Madhya Pradesh?

Shri Karmarkar: These places have been selected because facilities are available there. If facilities are available in other places, for instance, Bhopal, we shall consider it.

Shri Nanjappan: May I know what kind of vaccines are to be prepared?

Shri Karmarkar: This is dry freeze vaccine in respect of small-pox, because we are undertaking small-pox eradication from this year onwards, and to be completed during the third Plan. The present vaccines cannot be sent to hilly, inaccessible areas. Therefore, this dry freeze vaccine was considered.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: May I know what is going to be the total demand annually for dry freeze vaccines in our country?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is there any proposal to manufacture polo vaccine also in these centres?

Shri Karmarkar: Not in these centres. An experiment is going on in the research institute at Coonoor for that.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What is the nature of the participation of W.H.O. in this?

Shri Karmarkar: W.H.O. will give the required personnel. UNICEF will give part of the money and we will give part of the money.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: May I know the number of technicians required and where they will be trained?

Shri Karmarkar: It is proposed that bacteriologists may be trained in an institution in England and two other ancillary personnel.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May we take it that these vaccines will be supplied on a no profit basis?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the heavy incidence of small-pox in different parts of the country at different times, may I know what is going to be the machinery for proper distribution of this vaccine to different parts of the country?

Shri Karmarkar: We have already had a pilot project last year. All the States participated in it. That was to enable us to know what personnel will be necessary and what cost will be involved. This programme is supposed to cover the whole of the country—primary vaccination of children and re-vaccination in the case of adults who have not been vaccinated for more than 5 years before. Therefore, the idea is to cover the whole country and all the States will come into the picture.

Madras Airport

*1120. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposals for the improvement of the Madras air-port facilities particularly to equip it for Boeing flights; and

(b) if so, what is the nature of the scheme and when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The question of development of Madras Airport to make it suitable for Boeing flights is under consideration of the Government. The scheme for development will be drawn up only after taking a decision in the matter.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that a jet flight to Sydney is due to be started by the middle of June this year and if so, how this flight

will be possible through Madras if the airport is not developed?

Shri Mohiuddin: It is not a fact that the jet flight is due to start in June this year. As far as I am aware, Air India International propose to put jets on the Sydney flight during 1962-63.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that Air India International have already taken a decision that all their jet flights will be started by 1962 and they had definitely informed the Government of India that so far as the flight to Sydney is concerned, they wanted it by the middle of June this year?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am not sure of the information that the hon. Member is giving me. But my information is that it is proposed to put jet on the flight and it will be done in 1962.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: In view of the fact that Madras will be the taking-off ground for Australia and the Far-East, will Government take steps to expedite the facilities for jet flight in Madras?

Shri Mohiuddin: Yes, Sir.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the cost of the proposed scheme?

Shri Mohiuddin: The proposed scheme has not yet been finalised. For the runway, it will come to about Rs. 80 lakhs to Rs. 90 lakhs. For other equipment, it will be much more.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know the details of the scheme and whether it is only with regard to the runway or the buildings also?

Shri Mohiuddin: The building also will have to be improved and some equipment will also have to be obtained.

Shri Tangamani: Is it a fact that no Viscount has been leaving Madras airport in the morning because there are not enough facilities for the Viscount for refuelling and other services?

Shri Mohiuddin: As far as I know, the absence of refuelling facilities is not tahe reason for the Viscount not leaving in the morning. The fact is that we have not got sufficient Viscounts, and that is why arrangements are not made for the morning flight from Madras.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that this project of lengthening the runway will cost Rs. 50 lakhs, out of which we have provided only Rs. 34 lakhs for the third Plan? If that is so, how does the hon. Minister propose to get through the project, even if the jet flights are to start in 1962?

Shri Mohiuddin: Even for improvement of the runway, the amount falls short of our requirements. We will try to get additional provision for it.

Co-operative Farming Pilot Project Units in Orissa

*1121. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thirteen pilot project units for experimenting with co-operative farming have been allotted to Orissa for the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) what financial assistance will be made available to Orissa for setting up these pilot project units; and

(c) the places where these thirteen units will be located?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 15·86 lakhs have been provided for the pilot projects to be set up in the Third Plan.

(c) There will be one pilot project in each of the thirteen districts of the State by the end of the Third Plan. Cuttack and Puri districts have been selected for the programme in 1961-62.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know the places in the district of Puri which have been selected for 1961-62 for this co-operative farming?

Shri B. S. Murthy: We have not received information from the State Government as to the exact places in Puri where the pilot project units will be located.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the Government propose to locate the co-operative farming units in lands which have been reclaimed by the Government or whether small farmers will organise themselves into cooperative farming societies?

Shri B. S. Murthy: In this connection the State Government's views are more or less final.

Shri Supakar: Will there be a phased programme for the implementation of this plan and if so, which of the districts will be taken up first?

Shri B. S. Murthy: All the districts will be covered in the third Plan. To begin with in 1961-62, Cuttack and Puri districts have been taken. One more district will be taken.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: May I know if the pilot projects will be started at one and the same time in all the States and if so what is the State-wise distribution?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I do not have the State-wise distribution. But 70 projects will be taken up in 1961-62. In all the States, they will be started.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know whether by co-operative farming is meant here joint farming or not?

Shri B. S. Murthy: It is both co-operative and it is collective and joint. The new pattern is slightly different from the co-operative farming that has been understood so far.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know what is meant by collective farming?

Shri B. S. Murthy: There are already four types of co-operative farming: joint farming, collective farming, better farming and tenant farming. Joint and collective farming societies so far existing in India will be considered and 10 per cent of these societies will be taken into the project.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know whether the collective-farming is on the Russian type?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I do not exactly know what is the Russian type.

Mr. Speaker: We have heard of collective farming and co-operative farming. There are sub-divisions of co-operative farming and collective farming which the hon. Deputy Minister has mentioned. If he has got those details regarding each division, they may be placed in the Library, so that hon. Members may know the difference between the one and the other.

Dr. M. S. Aney: What is the difference between joint farming and collective farming?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Roughly, joint farming means, people pool the land for the purposes of joint cultivation but retain their ownership in land. But in collective farming, the land is pooled, and the ownership also vests with the Society.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether any assessment has been made as to the response of the various States to joint farming, collective farming or whichever pattern the hon. Deputy Minister has suggested and to find out whether the States are willing to accept it?

Shri B. S. Murthy: A full survey has been made by the Nijalingappa Committee and the report is available. If the hon. Member is interested, I shall supply her a copy.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether these co-operative farms which are going to be started in Orissa are of the same pattern as the co-operative farms which are now working in Madras State, where small land-owners join together, have joint farming and share the produce?

Shri B. S. Murthy: It is not the Madras type but the All India type which is now coming into vogue.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I wanted to know the policy with regard to co-operative farming units—whether the lands which have been reclaimed by Government, whether in those

lands alone the co-operative societies will operate or the small land-owners will join together and form societies.

Shri B. S. Murthy: In allocating the available Government land each State is following its own pattern. The intention of the Central Government is that, as far as possible, Government waste lands must also be pooled for the functioning of co-operative farming societies. I cannot say exactly whether in Orissa they will fall in line or not. Therefore, I cannot answer this question.

Shri Basappa: Now Government are distributing land to various people at the rate of 4 to 10 acres. Will Government take care to see that large acreage of land is given to the co-operative societies with a view to encourage them, instead of distributing land to individuals?

Shri B. S. Murthy: That is the intention of the Government.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: The Balwantrai Committee on co-operative farming said that it was not very encouraging. How are the defects going to be removed by the Government?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I am afraid, the hon. Member may be making a mistake of the Balwantrai Committee for the Nijalingappa Committee. The Balwantrai Committee has gone into the question of democratic decentralisation. The Nijalingappa Committee has gone all over the country to find out how the co-operative farming societies are working and how help could be given to the co-operative societies.

Plane Crash near Amritsar

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*1123. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plane of the Northern India Flying Club crashed 11 miles from Amritsar on the 13th March, 1961; and

(b) if so, what was the cause of the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The accident is under investigation.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know on whom the responsibility lies for the checking up of the aircrafts of the flying clubs? Was the check up made in this case?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have already stated that the investigation is going on. During the investigation all these points are taken into consideration. The hon. Member may await the report.

Shri P. C. Borooah: That is not my question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that the matter is under investigation as to who is competent to check up and who has checked it up etc.

Shri P. C. Borooah: My question is: on whom the responsibility rests for checking up the aircrafts of the flying clubs?

Mr. Speaker: Normally, who is expected to check up the aircrafts?

Shri Mohiuddin: That is done by the engineers employed by the club. They are also ispected by the DGCA's inspection party.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Has there been any loss of life or property?

Shri Mohiuddin: There was no loss of life. One passenger who was in the plane was seriously injured.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it not a fact that the plane crashed because the pilot tried to make a sudden dive, which was a risky dive? Is it not the function of the flying club to instruct the pilots not to take such dives?

Shri Mohiuddin: That is also under investigation.

Shri Joachim Alva: Instead of merely giving such instructions and making such inspections, what is the assistance that the Government have placed at the disposal of the flying clubs?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am not sure what is meant by assistance. Every assistance is given to them. DGCA's representatives are in the board and there is always constant discussion on technical matters between the technical department and the clubs.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri P. G. Deb. Absent. Next question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Unfortunately, the hon. Member is not present. But I beg of you to take it up, because it is an important question.

Shri Vajpayee: Yes, Sir. It might be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: All right. It may be taken up at the end. It is not usual to call it immediately.

Unloading of Coal Wagons at New Delhi

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*1126. **Shri Vajpayee:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 100 wagons of coal were lying unloaded at the New Delhi mineral siding as a result of the refusal of the coal dealers to unload the wagons;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir. From 8th to 10th March, 1961.

(b) The coal merchants' grievances were that—

(i) the insistence of the Railway on the wagons being unloaded within five hours of their placement was not reasonable on account of the restrictions imposed by the Delhi Administration on the movement of coal trucks on the roads during certain specified hours and also (ii) due to the Railway Receipts not generally being received in time, they were not able to surrender the same before effecting delivery, as required by the Railway.

(c) Meetings were held with Coal Merchants and Civil Authorities as a result of which from 11th March, 1961 the coal merchant resumed the work.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether the new conditions imposed on the coal dealers have been removed and, if so, why at all were they imposed?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We found there was some laxity in the enforcement of the rules in regard to five-hours free time. Our vigilance staff, who were there, merely enforced the existing rule about five-hour free time. As this was strictly enforced, the merchants said that it created difficulties between certain hours, namely between 9 and 11 hours and 17 and 19 hours, at which time they are not allowed to ply the trucks in Old Delhi. Therefore, in operation, they said, it raised certain difficulties.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the reasons given by the coal dealers' association have been considered by Government?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: They had their own difficulties. We have set it right and they have resumed work.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether any steps are being taken to see that such delays in unloading of coal wagons do not take place in future?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There have been meetings between civil

authorities and the railway authorities and we have now tried to raise the wharfage charges. It was only Rs. 3 per wagon per day for the first two days after the expiry of free time. Now we have raised to Rs. 10 for the first three days after the expiry of free time so that there may be some pressure on them to clear the stock as early as possible.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether there was any case of blackmarketing within the konwledget of Government during this period of strike and, if so, what action was taken by the Government?

Mr. Speaker: Blackmarketing in coal? How does the Railway Minister know it? I can understand our asking him about blackmarketing of wagons.

Shri Vajpayee: Blackmarketing due to the fact that the coal dealers are not able to get adequate number of wagons. So, there is short-supply of coal and, therefore, blackmarketing takes place.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Because they were not supplied enough wagons, therefore, they did not lift the supplied wagons, in order to create an artificial scarcity.

Mr. Speaker: There were a number of questions, and answers were given to them, that the merchants were not loading or unloading, not only here but in various other places. In Calcutta, during the time of the Diwali, as large stocks of textiles were necessary, the merchants ordered so many wagons. But they would not unload the wagons until the last minute when the prices went high. It appears the Chief Minister of that State had to force them to unload the wagons. This is how in various shapes and forms blackmarketing is going on. Prices are increased. Nothing shall be done here which will in a way encourage those people. No hon. Member wants to do so, but indirectly it may have that effect. I have been seeing it that those people want to create scarcity artificially. It is not for want of wagons. The wagons are there, but they will not unload them. That is the point here. What is the meaning of an hon. Member saying that for want of wagons prices have gone up? Wagons are already there but they will not unload and distribute. Hon. Members must go and catch hold of those people and see that they unload them..... (*Interruption*).

Shri Vajpayee: I have been to the mineral siding. I met the coal dealers also. The railway administration had put certain new conditions. The administration had to remove those conditions and then the wagons were unloaded.

Mr. Speaker: That is a pertinent question. Anyway, next question.

Robbery in Train at Tatanagar

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*1127. { **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** **Shri Hem Barua:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a daring dacoity took place at Tatanagar Railway Station on the 6th or 7th March, 1961;

(b) if so, the loss sustained by Railways and travelling public;

(c) whether any one was injured; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent such occurrences on important stations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (c). Yes Sir. The incident took place at Tatanagar yard on the night between March 6 and 7 1961, in which one R.P.F. Rakshak who was escorting the cash, was shot and injured.

(b) Only railway revenues in the shape of cash, cheque and credit notes amounting to Rs. 23,558-49 nP in all were looted.

(d) Instructions have already been issued to all Railways to tighten up the security arrangements and these are being reiterated.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether the Railway Protection Force was at the station at that time? If so, what were they doing?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The Railway Protection Force escort was accompanying this party and he was shot.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Was there only one person or more than that?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: At that time there was one Rakshak escorting them.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether the dacoity was committed in a train full of passengers or in a train which terminated at Tatanagar?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is not a case of dacoity in any train. The party was carrying cash from the goods shed to the station and those people were going on foot. They were stopped on the way and looted.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Was any miscreant arrested?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir. Two outsiders and one railway employee have been arrested on suspicion.

Shri Muhammed Elias: May I know whether Government is aware of any such fact that high officials are also connected with such dacoities which take place?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I strongly refute that insinuation.

Shri Muhammed Elias: It is reported in the papers.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right, but it is not a part of the question.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether out of the Rs. 23,000 and odd looted any part of the money has been recovered after the miscreants have been arrested?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Not yet.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that in order to meet such emergencies security force is posted at all stations and in all railway yards all the time and, if so, whether that was posted here or not?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We have the RPF posted at all important stations, junctions and yards. They were there. The escorting of cash has been going on for so many years and nothing untoward had happened. But this incident happened and the escort was shot.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the security force stationed at this particular station was available immediately to apprehend the dacoits?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: They were not there on that particular spot. Had they been there, they would have caught the miscreants. They were away at some distance.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Deputy Minister said that they are having a security force stationed all the time at important railway yards and stations. Here is an incident where only one man was there and he was shot. There was no force to apprehend the miscreants. How can the two statements go together?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): What is the statement?

Mr. Speaker: I am not able to follow it. They may be there in some part and this may go on in another part. By the time they come there, these people may escape. This happens even in the house. The policeman may be there in front of the house and the man may come from the back side. By the time the policeman goes there, he may run away.

New Railway Lines in U.P.

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*1128. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri Radha Mohan Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1969 on the 19th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have received proposals from U.P. Government for construction of new railway lines in the Third Year Plan.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the Planning Commission had considered all these proposals and, if so, whether any reply has been received?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I said that no proposal has been received as yet.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether the Government has considered the proposals that were sent to the Central Government by the UP Government for inclusion in the Second Five-Year Plan?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This question deals with the Third Five-Year Plan.

Shri Kalika Singh: Four new lines had been proposed by the UP Government for inclusion in the Second Five-Year Plan. Will they be carried over for inclusion in the Third Plan as recommended by the UP Government?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The list of all the new railway lines proposed by the State Governments were duly considered when the Second FiveYear Plan was being formulated. The question of carrying them over is not very important. If resources are available as many new railway lines as are possible will be provided in these areas.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir, may I know if the Government of Uttar Pradesh have given any reasons as to why they have not sent their proposals so far and by what time are they expected to send their proposals?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We do not ask for explanations from State Governments.

Shri C. D. Pande: The list supplied for the Second Five-Year Plan still exists and the Government of U.P. have insisted on the same list. The priorities mentioned there could be considered in the Third Five-Year Plan. May I know whether Government would consider the priorities as mentioned in the Second Five-Year Plan?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As I have already stated, depending upon the resources available for the construction of new railway lines during the Third Five-Year Plan, as many new railway lines will be considered as the resources will permit.

Shri Thirumala Rao: With regard to the procedure adopted for proposals sent by State Governments, may I know whether the Ministry looks into them first and then sends them to the Planning Commission or whether they sit jointly and decide the priorities?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We had addressed all the State Governments in April 1960 to send up their proposals. We consider them and then we submit our proposals to the Planning Commission.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Is there any proposal to connect Brindaban with Aligarh and Kasganj?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Not at present.

Mr. Speaker: What is the intimate connection between Aligarh and Brindaban? One is a Muslim centre and the other a Hindu centre.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: It will open up a country which is very important if between Brindaban and Aligarh and Kasganj a narrow gauge line is constructed. Is there any such proposal before you?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As I have said, not at present.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Am I right in understanding that the priorities given in the Second Five-Year Plan will continue in spite of the priority which is being given in the Third Plan? Is that the meaning of the reply that has been given by the hon. Railway Minister?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That assumption will apply in cases of approved schemes.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I draw your attention to Q. 1124 with regard to payment of compensation to the family of Shri K. Rama Rao. You said earlier that you will take it up later on.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Q. 1124 may be answered.

Compensation to the Family of Shri K. Rama Rao

*1124. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to pay compensation to the family of Shri K. Rama Rao due to accidental death on Railways last week; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The matter relating to Shri Rama Rao's death is still under enquiry.

Mr. Speaker: The question relates to compensation.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: After the enquiry, this question can be considered.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know whether when the body of the late editor was picked up there was still life in it and it was not extinct?

Mr. Speaker: That was asked earlier. They said that a committee is enquiring into this matter.

Shri Vajpayee: On a previous occasion the hon. Minister was pleased to state that he was dead when he was picked up by the Janata Express. But we have received letters from the sons of the late Shri K. Rama Rao saying that he was breathing and was not picked up in time. Therefore may I know if the hon. Minister will consider the desirability of directing the enquiry committee to make a specific enquiry into this matter?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): As I have said earlier, I cannot express any opinion about the opinion held by the son of the late Shri Rama Rao. The enquiry committee will naturally take all these factors into consideration while making investigations.

Shri Ranga: He has not asked the hon. Minister to express an opinion. He has said whether they would be good enough to direct the enquiry committee to study this question also?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The enquiry committee will naturally go into this question.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know whether, after the report is received, Government will consider the question of compensation sympathetically?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes, it will be considered sympathetically.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: May I know whether any interim compensation is going to be paid pending the enquiry?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I may make it clear that in such cases compensation, as in usual cases of Railway accidents, is not permissible. This will come under the common law, the

law of Torts or the Indian Fatal Accidents Act. As I said, after the enquiry is over we will consider it sympathetically.

Shri Joachim Alva: Have the Railways different scales of compensation for people of different standings in life? In that case, will the Railways consider paying the highest compensation to the deceased?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As I have already stated, I will refer the hon. Member to....

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know whether any claim has been received and, if so, for how much?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No claim has been received. And, as I said, it will not be under the Railways Act but under the law of Torts or the Indian Fatal Accidents Act.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Since people have been agitating about this all over India, may I know if any directive has been given to the Committee to expedite the submission of the report?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I will ask them to see that the enquiry is completed as early as possible. We are having some enquiry by the railway officers, and the other enquiry is by the police. I will draw the attention of the State Government also to this.

Shri Nathwani: The hon. Minister stated that the question of payment of compensation will be considered under the common law. May I know whether it would be under the Indian Fatal Accidents Act also or not.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have said that the common law covers it, that is the law of Torts, or the Indian Fatal Accidents Act. I will depend upon how the claim is made.

Mr. Speaker: He will remove the word "common". Under the law—that is enough, I think.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes, Sir, under the law.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over. There are two Short Notice Questions.

Shri Goray: Sir, a very important subject I wanted to raise by my adjournment motion—about the World Peace Council meeting, and about some of the observations made there.

Mr. Speaker: There is a Short Notice Question on that.

Shri Goray: That hardly covers what I want to raise.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow him to put some questions.

Shri Goray: If you have read in the press....

Mr. Speaker: I will allow any number of questions on this matter. There is the Short Notice Question.

Shri Vajpayee: But the Prime Minister is not here.

Mr. Speaker: In that case what can I do even if I allow the adjournment motion?

Shri Vajpayee: The Prime Minister can come at 4 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is going off at a tangent. Shri Goray wanted his adjournment motion to be taken up.

An Hon. Member: The Prime Minister has come.

Mr. Speaker: I said that I am allowing a Short Notice Question on the same subject. The hon. the Prime Minister has accepted to answer it, where he will answer all these matters.

Shri Hem Barua: I have also tabled that adjournment motion and I may say that we are going to be very serious about it. We want to press it for discussion. The Short Notice Question will not serve our purpose.

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear the answer. Whether he will press or not press will be considered.

Mr. Tyagi.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

World Peace Council Session in Delhi

S.N.Q. 10. Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the World Peace Council is having its session in Delhi from March 24th to 28th, 1961;

(b) how many visas have been issued to the representatives of various countries; and

(c) what is the number of delegates from the Communist China?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) 210 visas have been issued to persons coming from 47 countries, including 2 visas granted to persons whose nationality is not determined.

(c) 20.

Shri Tyagi: As reported in the press, was any understanding arrived at between the Prime Minister and Pandit Sundar Lal, the promoter of this conference, to the effect that Sino-Indian border dispute shall not be a subject of discussion in this conference?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No, Sir, there could be no question of any understanding of this kind. I have no clear recollection, but so far as I remember, I had told Mr. Sundar Lal that this Peace Council was an organisation which, in its desire to work for peace, often indulged in warlike declarations and it did not help much and, therefore, while we did not wish to come in their way, we could not help them in any way. And in the course of my talk I had broadly mentioned, I think, this question of our border troubles and said, here was a test about the views of the Peace Council—something like that. I cannot remember what happened, but I think probably it was he who might have said that, "Oh, this kind of thing will not be considered". There is no question of agreement by me. So far as I am concerned, they could certainly consider it—they should consider it in the right way, not in the wrong way.

Shri Tyagi: Is it true that Government gave any help to this organisation?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No help of any kind has been given.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is it not a fact that hundreds of our countrymen had accepted the invitation of the Peace Council in the past and the visas had been issued for the return visits of those people?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know about hundreds, but some people, and some Members of Parliament even, have attended this conference in other countries in the past.

Shri Goray: In yesterday's *Times of India* Mr. Sundar Lal has been quoted like this: "Mr. Sundar Lal claimed that there was a tacit understanding between the sponsors of the session and the Government of India" —he is referring to it—"that the border issue would not be raised at the conference. He did not explain the reasons for the tacit understanding, nor did he say at whose initiative it has been arrived at". So he makes a specific allegation, or rather a specific point that there has been an understanding.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of the hon. Member?

Shri Goray: My point is, if no such understanding was there and if the leader of the Indian team made such an allegation, should we not refute it and see that such allegations are not allowed to be made, because they create a misunderstanding throughout the country?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether it is true or false.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As a matter of fact, I had not seen this report to which he refers. But last night I got a letter from Mr. Sundar Lal.

He was thinking that this would be reported and he wanted to explain to me that it might create a wrong impression. I read it last night and passed it on. But absolutely, he himself said that "I quite agree you gave no understanding". There can be no question of an understanding on any issue between me and him.

Shri Nath Pai: Will the Prime Minister tell us if there is a revaluation and reassessment on the part of the Government of India regarding this Peace Council, because the Prime Minister told Parliament this about the Peace Council: "There is an organisation that calls itself the All-India Peace Council. What kind of peace it wants and talks about is not clear. I am deeply shocked"—this is the Prime Minister—"that any person calling himself an Indian should degrade and defame his own country in this manner". We want to know if there has been any change, because earlier, when the Council wanted to hold its session we think the Government of India had not been very enthusiastic about it. So we want to know whether since then there has been any reappraisal and therefore permission was granted to hold the session here.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There has been no basic change in the Government of India's attitude towards this organisation. The organisation has quite a number of distinguished persons whom normally we would welcome when they came to India. But I believe there has been some rather not basic, but nevertheless, some change in the activities of the Peace Conference or Council, as it is called. Some of its very, what I consider, objectionable features have been dropped off. But, as I said, basically there is no great change. Out attitude in regard to this matter is, we do not wish, as far as possible, to exercise our right of preventing the freedom of coming into India. We allow people to go there. We do not associate ourselves with these organisations in any way, either by help or otherwise. But it is only rarely that we want to come in the way of an organisation meeting in India, especially a committee or a small council.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I hope that the Prime Minister's attention has been drawn to the behaviour of the Chinese representatives at this gathering the other day when the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs was speaking, and I also hope that his attention has been drawn to the statements made by the Chinese representatives that the overwhelming majority of the people of India were in favour of whatever they stood for. In view of these facts, I would like to know from the Prime Minister as to what the purpose was in having this conference here and in allowing 20 delegates from China to come and participate in a manner which is likely to be very provocative to the country?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: My attention has been drawn, though I do not know the details of those statements made by the Chinese in this conference; but, I have broadly, gathered that they made some statements of the kind that the hon. Member has mentioned.

Shri Goray: They staged a walk-out and made a statement to the Press.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: But I do not know what this has got to do with the conference being held here. Naturally, I think that the statements made on behalf of the Chinese people here, who attended this conference, were very objectionable.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit, Sir....

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I submit that I am speaking now? This has nothing to do with the holding of the conference. But the problem which comes before us is—we cannot see what future incidents might be, but—whether we should be very strict in preventing conferences of organisations with which we do not agree being held here or not

That is the basic question. We have allowed conferences of various types—we do not agree with them—to be held here, and broadly, we should like to adhere to that. Of course, we do not associate ourselves, but once we start the practice of preventing meetings of this type to be held, it is difficult to draw the line; and on the whole, we would rather draw the line such as to allow people to come here rather than to prevent them from coming here. Of course, the line has to be drawn somewhere. But, so far as this particular incident is concerned about what the Chinese delegates to this conference said, it is clear that it was a very objectionable attitude to take up for those people who have come here.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Did the Prime Minister expect that the Chinese representatives would behave in any other manner than the one that they have shown here? Knowing that they were likely to behave in that manner, I do not know why they have been permitted to come to India to insult our country in our own capital city.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In any case, I did not know how many Chinese were coming or whether any Chinese were coming.

Shri Asoka Mehta: But you said, 20.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know now.

Shri Asoka Mehta: But when the visas were issued, surely, you must have known.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know, but the Prime Minister does not issue visas.

Shri Asoka Mehta: We are talking about the Government.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Government have liberalised their policy of issuing visas for all—I am not talking about the Chinese—for Americans, for the French, for the Germans and for everybody, and because there have been complaints often expressed in this House about delays in issuing of visas, we have liberalised them. And the general rule is that unless we have something special about an individual, concerned, we al ow the visas to be issued. I do not know how many Chinese were coming in this conference or council. It is only lately that I have heard that 20 people have come. Certainly, the hon. Member would be right in thinking that the visa-issuing authority knew about it, because they issued the visas.

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw the attention of the Prime Minister to the fact that this Chinese delegation attending the Peace Conference in session at Delhi today is carrying on Mr. Chou En-lai's campaign of slander and calumny against India to the very heart of our country, and when they had characterised Indians as inheritors of British imperialism, and when they had tried to 'glamourise' the reasonableness of our neighbours, Nepal and Burma, in order to isolate India? I want to draw the attention of the Prime Minister to these things. I also want to know from the Prime Minister what steps Government propose to take to check all these things, because Mr. Chou En-lai's campaign of slander and calumny is brought to the heart of this country?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is more or less a repetition in somewhat more forcible language, of what other hon. Members have said, which I have answered.

Shri Hem Barua: I have said certain specific things, and I have pointed out that they characterised Indians as inheritors of British imperlialism, and at the same time, they have 'glamourised' the reasonableness of our neighbours, Nepal and Burma, in order to isolate us.

Mr. Speaker: Once again, it means this, that the conference must not have been allowed to be held here, and he wants to know what the Prime Minister has to say on this. (*Inter-*

ruptions). I understand the hon. Member to say once again that the conference ought not to have been allowed to be held here, and the conference is something like giving an opportunity to the Chinese to carry on their adverse propaganda in the heart of this country. What answer does he expect from the Prime Minister? Having allowed it, what is the answer that can be given now?

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that our concern is this? So long the propaganda of slander and calumny against this country was confined to the frontiers of China. Mr. Chou En-lai used the television and the Press to condemn us. Now, we have allowed representatives of China to do Mr. Chou En-lai's job in the capital city of this country. And that is my quarrel with the Prime Minister.

Shri Vajpayee: In view of the fact that the Indian Peace Council has adopted an anti-national attitude on the question of Chinese occupation of Indian territory, and the Chinese delegates have exploited the situation to vilify India, may I know whether Government have taken any steps to post the foreign delegates with all the facts in regard to the Sino-Indian boundary dispute?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Post with what?

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether the foreign delegates have been posted with full facts in regard to the Sino-Indian boundary dispute?

Shri Ranga: Supply copies of your report?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Facts? I think the hon. Member means that we should post them with facts. I think the persons who make these allegations against India, to which the hon. Member Shri Hem Barua referred, are so fully acquainted with the facts that they would not require more facts, but there are other reasons, whatever they might be....

Mr. Speaker: He means the other foreign delegates.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know whether they have carried on special propaganda amongst the Members of the Peace Council, but we have provided some of them with the recent publications on this subject.

Acharya Kripalani: The tragic part of it is that the Indians who were participating in this conference did not say anything when things were said against India and in favour of Chinese aggression; and the most tragic part of it is that chief inviters and those who were present at the conference were Congressmen.

Shri Tyagi: There were no Congressmen.

Shri C. D. Pande: They are not Congressmen. They are fellow-travellers.

Acharya Kripalani: Most of them are Congressmen.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Diwan Chaman Lall is there; is he a fellow-traveller?

Acharya Kripalani: For instance, there is Diwan Chaman Lall; then, there is Mrs. Nehru.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): There are no Congressmen in it.

Acharya Kripalani: May I say that the Prime Minister had said on a remark that I had made on a previous occasion, when we were talking of the espionage, that he would not like Indians to be members of the associations that are connected with foreign countries? If that is so, would he not advise Congressmen to refrain from being associated with these organisations?

Shri Tyagi: But where are the Congressmen?

Shri Ranga: May I know how many out of these two hundred odd delegates who have come here to this conference have hailed from the Communist countries?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know. I shall find out. I have not got the records here.

Mr. Speaker: He has not got the records here.

Shri Ranga: Is it not the duty of the External Affairs Ministry which is responsible for issuing these visas to have that information ready with themselves even for their own information?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not accept that statement, that because a question might be asked in a supplementary or on an adjournment motion which comes unexpectedly, we should have all the information ready.

Shri Ranga: Even otherwise, is it not the duty of the External Affairs Ministry to have that information ready?

Mr. Speaker: They have information, but not now.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. As a matter of fact, I have got it even now. But I do not accept this demand that I should have it all the time on any unexpected matter.

Shri Ranga: Why do we have the External Affairs Ministry? Only to go on sleeping there?

Mr. Speaker: He cannot carry all the information with him.

Shri S. A. Dange: As one of the participants in the Peace Conference that met in Delhi, I wish to strongly deny the innuendoes that are conveyed through some of the questions put by hon. Members.

Shri Vajpayee: What is this clarification? Is he speaking on behalf of the Peace Council?

Mr. Speaker: I will proceed to the next question.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not wish that any one Member should feel that I am reluctant to give information. In fact, I have got a list here of the 48 countries to whom visas have been issued. As regards the number of delegates from each country, if I may, I shall read out.. ..

Mr. Speaker: Not necesary. They only wanted to know the number from the Communist countries.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot distinguish them, unless I take each of them separately. There are 48 countries.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Are they all Communist?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Not at all.

An Hon. Member: The majority of them are.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I will just read out the names of the countries: Czechoslovakia, Israel, Ceylon, Belgium, Spain, Sudan, Austria, Viet-Nam, Cyprus, Italy, Poland, Mongolia, East Germany, Mexico, Lebanon, Tunisia, America, Bulgaria, France, Iran, Russia, UAR, Jordan, Rumania, Japan, Sweden, Congo, Burma, Venezuela, Philippines, Peru, Iraq, Indonesia, Hungary, Finland, Denmark, Brazil, Argentina, West Germany, Albania, Laos, Mali, Guinea, China, North Korea, Greece, Chile and others.

Shri Nath Pai: I want to ask one question.

Mr. Speaker: I allowed him already.

Shri Nath Pai: When the adjournment motion was referred to you said you would permit questions. I have personally one question to ask.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Nath Pai: Whereas not disagreeing with the Prime Minister in his eagernsss to uphold the traditions of hospitality of our country, may I ask a very simple question? This Peace Council has every dispute under the sun on its agenda. Is the fact of its refusal to discuss the dispute that concerns this country most vitally a measure of its having discarded and shed off some of its unpleasant features, to which he referred just now?

He said that the Peace Council gradually has shed off some of its unpleasant and less appealing features. Is the refusal to discuss the most important issue for the host country a measure of its improved and better behaviour?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not quite understand the question. I cannot give answers for the Peace Council, as to what it seeks to do or does not seek to do. What I wish to make clear is that any kind of impression from the reported statement of Shri Sunderlal that there was some kind of understanding as to what they should discuss is completely wrong. There is no question of my coming to an understanding with them (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: You have permitted all the questions from the other side, but you have not permitted any question from Members on this side. All the questions, once, twice and thrice are being permitted on that side. What is all this? Due attention must be shown to Members standing on this side. Shri Kasliwal and myself have been wanting to ask questions.

Mr. Speaker: I allowed Shri Tyagi and Shri Ansar Harvani an opportunity. If hon. Members are not satisfied, I will allow them an opportunity.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There should be equal opportunity.

Shri Kasliwal: The hon. Prime Minister said that there was no understanding as such between him and Shri Sunderlal. That is perfectly correct. May I know if Government are aware that there was a clear tacit understanding among the members of the Indian delegation—38 or 39 them—not to raise the India-China border dispute in this Conference?

Some Hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know I have no knowledge of who the Indian delegates are and what the delegation is.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know when these Chinese delegates are leaving this country and whether any steps are taken to see that they leave this country straightway?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I want to know whether he knows at all when they are leaving.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir; I understand the Conference would be over probably tomorrow.

Acharya Kripalani: Will they go?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I hope so. I imagine they will.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: The Prime Minister said that the Government of India are not associating themselves with this Peace Council that was held two days ago. May I know then, how did the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs associate himself with the Council; either in his individual capacity or as a Minister of the Union Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not quite know myself in what capacity he went there.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: He was inaugurating the Tagore Centenary.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Oh, yes. There is a difference. I am sorry. On this occasion some meeting was held of some members of the Peace Council in connection with the Tagore Centenary, and Shri Humayun Kabir was invited to the Tagore Centenary function held by them (*Interruptions*).

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura) *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Reported Interview by King of Nepal

S.Q. 11. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item by U.N.I./A.P.A. publishing an interview given by King Mahendra of Nepal in the Indian Nation of Patna dated the 22nd March, 1961 under the head "Koirala had planned Nepal's Merger" the trend of the statement being that Koirala wanted to merge Nepal into India; and

(b) if so, whether any thing has been done for preventing wrong impression being created in the mind of the public against India?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Government have noticed an interview on this subject published in the 'Hindu' of the 23rd March.

(b) The statement reported to be made by King Mahendra of Nepal about an attempt to merge the Kingdom of Nepal with another country has no foundation so far as we are aware. In fact, no one connected with Nepal has ever made this suggestion to our knowledge. Even apart from this any such suggestion is without any basis.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any diplomatic approach has been made to have the matter clarified from the King?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No occasion has arisen for that. This so-called statement or allegation is so baseless and it was not made on any official occasion. It was not necessary to make a special diplomatic approach to this effect.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Is it a fact that while dismissing Premier Koirala the King is alleged to have said that he was more inclined towards China and now he says that he wants merger of Nepal with India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: These are contradictions which the hon. Member points out, and rightly. How am I to answer the contradictions of other people?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sambalpur Flood Control Scheme

***1108. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 975 on the 19th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Sambalpur flood control scheme in Malda District has finally been sanctioned by the Centre; and

(b) if so, when the construction is to be started?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir; but pending completion of certain technical requirements, the State Government have been authorised to take up execution of the scheme.

(b) The construction work of the scheme was started by the State Government on the 13th February, 1961.

Amber Jahaj

***1112. Shri Raghunath Singh**: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce a new design of a small handy type of cargo carrier which may be called 'Amber Jahaj" or "Coastal Jeep"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Government have considered a proposal to introduce motor coasters of the type of "Amber Jahaj" and it is felt that the progress in this direction must be staged out in various-phases. The mechanisation of sailing vessels must come first. As the "Amber Jahaj" has a draft larger than the sailing vessel, it is not immediately suitable for operation in minor ports. Its development is, therefore, linked up with the development of the minor ports also.

Green Manure

*1116. **Shaikh Mohammad Akbar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total area likely to be covered by green manuring schemes by the end of Third Five Year Plan period and in view of the shortage of chemical fertilizers in the country and for conserving the foreign exchange, what steps are being taken to popularise more and more the use of green manures in the country?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): An area of about 389 lakh acres is expected to be covered by green manures by the end of Third Five Year Plan period.

The various steps that are being taken to popularise the use of green manures in the country are as follows:

1. Grant of subsidy for production manure seeds.
2. Grant of taccavi for the cultivation of green manure crops.
3. Supply of water at concessional rates for cultivation of green manure crops.
4. Establishment of green manure nurseries and supply of green manure seed packets, cuttings, loppings and shrubs.
5. Growing of green manure crops for seed purposes in forest areas wherever possible.
6. Celebration of green manure Campaigns or Weeks.
7. Award of prizes to the Blocks, Villages or the individuals for having largest area under green manures or producing largest quantity of green manure seeds.
8. Experimental work to ascertain the best green manure crops most suitable to the region.

Ukai Dam

*1122. **Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any change has been made by the Planning Commission or by any other Central authority in the height of the Ukai Dam which was fixed at 345 feet earlier;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra has raised any objection to the height of 345 feet of the Ukai Dam;

(c) whether any final decision has been taken by Government in the matter; and

(d) if not, when the decision will be taken?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra have requested that sufficient waters for irrigation in the Tapi basin upstream of Ukai should be reserved before a final decision about the storage to be constructed at Ukai is taken.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The revised Project Report of Ukai is awaited from the Government of Gujarat A final decision can be taken only after the project has been fully examined by the Central Water & Power Commission and considered by the Technical Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control & Power projects.

National Highway Nos. 28 and 31

*1125. **Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the construction of National Highway Nos. 28 and 31;

(b) by what time these Highways will be opened for through traffic from Lucknow to Siliguri and Cooch-Behar; and

(c) whether these are being constructed under the supervision of the State Public Works Department in the respective jurisdiction of the States concerned or under the supervision of the Central Public Works Department?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 6].

Foreign Exchange for Shipping Industry

*1129. **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 327 on the 9th December, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal to place requisite foreign exchange quota for the import needs of shipping industry at the disposal of Director General of Shipping?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): On the basis of the requirements received from the various shipping, shipbuilding and shiprepairing interests, the Directorate General of Shipping have forwarded their proposals for the fixation of a foreign exchange quota for the shipping industry. These proposals are now under the consideration of Government.

भारत-बर्मा नौवहन सेवा

*११३०. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और बर्मा के बीच एक परिवहन जहाज चलाने का प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार ने अस्वीकार कर दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). संभवत: माननीय सदस्य का आशय मदरास व रंगून के बीच यात्रियों के लिए जहाजी सर्विस चलाने वाले सुझाव से है, यदि हां, तो इस सुझाव को त्याग दिया गया है क्योंकि मालूम हुआ है कि यह सर्विस आर्थिक दृष्टि से व्यवहारिक नहीं होगी ।

Lunacy in India

*1131. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an assessment of the trend of the incidence of lunacy in the country during the last three years, has of late been made;

(b) if so, whether it is estimated to be rising; and

(c) which State or Union Territory is found to be the worst affected?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No survey has so far been undertaken to assess the incidence of mental morbidity in the country.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the reply to part (a) of the question.

Horse-Sickness Vaccine

*1132. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a gift of horse-sickness vaccine was received from the U.S.A. under the T.C.M. in November last year;

(b) if so, what was its cost;

(c) whether this sort of vaccine is produced indigenously; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister for Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and

(b). 30,000 doses of horse sickness vaccine valued at $19,500 were received from T.C.M. in September, 1960, as a free gift.

(c) and (d). Since September, 1960, the production of African horse sickness vaccine has been undertaken at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar. The present rate of production is about 33,000 doses per month. So far, 1,35,506 doses have been produced at the Institute.

Release of Land in Delhi

*1133. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Ram Garib:
Shri Shiva Datt Upadhyaya:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 727 on the 6th December, 1960 and state the nature and details of decision taken regarding releasing of land for development as construction sites by Delhi Development Authority and compensation to be paid for the land acquired?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The question will be answered by the Minister for Home Affairs in due course.

Wagon requirements

*1134. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the daily wagon requirement of the West Bengal and Bihar collieries in 1961 as estimated by the controller;

(b) the target of coal loading for the same year for these collieries as fixed by the Railway Board; and

(c) how far this target has been achieved so far taking an average of the loading done in January and February?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The targets of coal loading in B & B coalfields, as decided between the Ministries of S.M. & F. and Railways for the year 1960-61, are 1434 wagons for steel plants and 3596 wagons for others. The targets for the rest of the year 1961 will be the same upto June and an extra 200 wagons from July to December.

(c) In the months of January and February, 1961, the requirements of Steel Plants have been met in full and to other users an average of 3757 wagons in January and 3691 wagons in February daily have been loaded.

Interest on Postal Savings Bank Deposits

*1135. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state whether Government are considering to increase the rate of interest on the postal savings bank deposits as the rates on the other bank deposits have been increased which is likely to affect the postal deposits?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): As the increase in the rate of interest on the P.O.S.B. deposits is the concern of the Ministry of Finance, this Question will be answered by the Finance Minister on a later date.

Wagon on C. Railway

2270. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons owned by the Central Railway at present;

(b) the number of wagons condemned and withdrawn from service during the year 1960; and

(c) the number of wagons sent to the scrap yard during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(a) Broad Gauge	45,033
Metre Gauge .	2,906
Narrow Gauge (2'-6")	657
Narrow Gauge (2'-0") .	383
(b) Broad Gauge	240
Metre Gauge	54
Narrow Gauge	
(c) *Broad Gauge*	
(i) From those condemned during 1960	240
(ii) From the stock condemned before 1-1-60 and awaiting disposal on that date . .	313
TOTAL	553
Metre Gauge	
(i) From those condemned during 1960 . . .	30
(ii) From the stock condemned before 1-1-60 and awaiting disposal on that date . .	36
TOTAL .	66
Narrow Gauge	Nil

Warehouses

2271. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of warehouses set up in the country by the Central Warehousing Corporation during the year 1960; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred on construction during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). During the year 1960, sixteen warehouses have been set up in hired accommodation.

During the same period, the Corporation have paid Rs. 24.33 lakhs as advance to the C.P.W.D., which is the construction agency of the Corporation, for construction of warehouses at 12 centres with a total storage capacity of 62,900 tons at an estimated cost of Rs. 89.71 lakhs.

Wheat supplied to Andhra Pradesh and Madras State

2272. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the quantity of wheat supplied to Andhra Pradesh and Madras State during the year 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The quantities of wheat supplied to Andhra Pradesh and Madras State, inclusive of the supplies made to the roller flour mills in those States, during the two years are as follows:—

(In '000 metric tons)

	1959-60	1960-61*
	1-4-59 to 31-3-60	1-4-60 to 11-3-61
Andhra Pradesh .	38·4	51·7
Madras . .	140·7	159·4

*Information pertaining to any period after 11th March, 1961 is not available yet

Buffer Stock of Foodgrains in Maharashtra

2273. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any buffer stock of foodgrains has been built in Maharashtra during the year 1960-61 so far;

(b) if so, the quantity of foodgrains so stocked; and

(c) where they are located?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). Buffer stocks of foodgrains are being built up and the foodgrains are being stored in numerous suitable centres throughout the country for use wherever they may be needed. The stocks of foodgrains with the Government of India, which on 31st March, 1960, amounted to 10.62 lakh metric tons, increased to 21.53 lakh metric tons on 5th March, 1961. Of this

quantity of 21.53 lakh metric tons, about 4.13 lakh metric tons were held in 17 Central Depots in Maharashtra.

Complaints and Suggestions on South Eastern Railway

2274. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints and suggestions received by the General Manager, South Eastern Railway from the public, people's representatives and Government officers during 1960 and 1961 so far;

(b) the nature of the complaints and suggestions and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the number of complaints and suggestions pending so far and the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 289 complaints and 129 suggestions were received during the period 1st January, 1960 to 31st January, 1961.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 7].

(c) 29 complaints and 80 suggestions are pending finalisation of the enquiries.

Package Programme in Mysore State

2275. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the outline of the 'Package Programme' introduced in Mysore State for increasing food production;

(b) the selected areas that will be covered by the programme during 1961-62;

(c) the amount to be spent in each of these areas in the year 1961-62; and

(d) the annual production of foodgrains in these areas in 1960-61 and the extent of the increase estimated in the year 1961-62 in the above areas?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (d). Initially 7 States (excluding Mysore) were included in the Package Programme. It has since been decided to extend this programme to the remaining 8 States including Mysore. The details of the scheme are being worked out.

Chain Pulling on Railways

2276. **Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of unauthorised stoppage of passenger trains in various Railway zones in the year 1960 by pulling emergency alarm chain by passengers;

(b) which zone leads in such stoppages of trains and what is the number;

(c) in how many cases the offenders have been arrested and punished; and

(d) the maximum time for which any train was held up?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 39,751.

(b) North Eastern Railway, the number being 11,602.

(c) Arrested—587.

Punished—370.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

District Federations in Himachal Pradesh

2277. **Shri S. N. Ramaul:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) how many District Federations are there in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) what is the financial position of each Federation;

(c) how much loan, if any, stands to the debit of each Federation as

also how much subsidy has since been given to each during the last three years;

(d) whether there has been any trouble in the recent elections of the Federation in District Mandi;

(e) if so, what are the reasons and what is the position at present;

(f) whether the Mandi Federation election matter was sent by the Himachal Pradesh Administration to the Union Law Ministry for their opinion thereon; and

(g) if so, what has been the opinion of the Law Ministry and what action has been taken by the Himachal Pradesh Administration in accordance therewith?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, shortly.

(d) **Yes.**

(e) On 16th October 1960, two general meetings of the Mandi District Co-operative Federation Ltd. were held, one convened by the outgoing President and the other convened by the District Co-operative and Supplies Officer, under instructions of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

(f) Yes.

(g) The Ministry of Law has expressed the opinion that (i) the meeting convened by the District Co-operative and Supplies Officer was in accordance with law and the managing committee elected in this meeting was legally constituted.

(ii) the meeting convened by the out-going President was not in accordance with law.

The advice of the Law Ministry has been communicated to the Administration.

Expenditure on various Schemes

2278. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total amount spent since 1950-51 from (a) Central funds and (b) State funds for:—

(1) The Grow More Food Schemes;

(2) Irrigation Schemes;

(3) Flood-control Schemes;

(4) Import of Agricultural Machinery;

(5) Improving techniques for higher crop yields;

(6) Animal Husbandry (without dairying);

(7) Dairying;

(8) Poultry Schemes;

(9) Pig raising;

(10) Fisheries; and

(11) Meat Production?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The figures of outlays according to the types of expenditure and categories of schemes mentioned in the Question are not available. A statement giving the available information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 8].

Land under Irrigation

2279. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total additional area of land brought under irrigation on account of (a) Minor Irrigation Schemes (b) Medium irrigation schemes and (c) major irrigation schemes since 1950-51, for—

(i) Foodgrains;

(ii) Cotton and Jute;

(iii) Oil Seeds;

(iv) Sugarcane; and

(v) other commercial crops?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): On the basis of Statistics of Irrigation furnished by the State Governments as part of Land Utilization Statistics, the gross additional area brought

under irrigation in 1956-57 (the latest year for which the data are available) over 1950-51 is indicated below:—

Crop	Additional irrigated area (Million acres)
Foodgrains	5·28
Cotton	1·07
Sugarcane	0·47
Other crops including oilseeds	0·95

The break up of the above mentioned figures according to major and medium, and minor irrigation schemes is not available.

Per Capita Food Consumption

2280. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest estimate of *per capita* food consumption in the country;

(b) what are the estimates of average consumption of food for the different States;

(c) which is the agency of Government of India making studies in this respect and what are the details of the manner in which such studies are made; and

(d) whether Government of India are reporting the yearly averages of consumption of food in general and particular items of food to the F.A.O. for publication?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). A statement showing the latest available estimate of all India per capita availability of certain foods is attached laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 9]. The state-wise break-up of these figures is not readily available.

(c) These studies are made by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The estimates of *per capita* availability are derived from estimates of total net availability and estimates of the size of the population; the net availability representing gross production minus quantities used for seed, feed and non-feed purposes and quantities wasted, plus imports minus exports and plus/minus changes in stocks where they are available.

(d) The Government of India furnish every year to F.A.O. information on the total availability of various foods.

Consumption of Foodstuffs

2281. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the average of consumption (as calculated in values in calories) in the Indian diet for the year for which latest figures are available for—

1. Cereals and pulses;
2. Meat and meat products;
3. Milk and milk products;
4. Fish;
5. Poultry products;
6. Sugar;
7. Oils and fats; and

(b) how has the *per capita* availability of each item increased or decreased since 1950-51?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). A statement showing the latest available estimates of All-India per capita availability of various foods is given below. From this statement, it will be seen that the *per capita* availability of almost all the items of food has shown some increase since 1951.

STATEMENT

Estimated per capita net availability of certain Foods

1	2	3
Name of the Food	Estimated *per capita* Availability (calories per day)	
	1951	1959
1. Cereals	1,153	1,374
2. Pulses	194	253
3. Meat*	5 (1951-55)	6 (1957-58)

1	2	3
4. Milk and milk Products . .	156	164 (1956)
5. Fish .	3	4 (1958)
6. Eggs .	1	1 (1956)
7. Sugar† .	126	147
8. Oils and Fats .	70	97

*Source: F.A.O. Production Yearbook, 1959.
†Including gur and khandsari.

Consumption of Fish etc.

2282. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of the people are estimated to take each of the following *viz.* (i) fish (ii) mutton (iii) poultry products (iv) beef (v) pork; and

(b) what is the protective value (calculated in calories) which goes into the average diet on account of the five items listed above?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) According to surveys conducted by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection in 1951 and 1956 respectively, the estimated fish eating population varies from 59 percent to 88 percent in the various States, while meat eating population is about 50 percent. There has been no such survey in respect of pork and poultry products.

(b) According to F.A.O. Production Year Book 1959, the *per capita* availability and intake in calories in respect of these items for India is as under:

Food Item	Daily per capita availability (in grams)	Food value (in callories)
(1) Meat (Beef, buffalo flesh, mutton and goat flesh.	5·5 1957-58	6·8
(2) Fish	6·3 (1958)	5·7
(3) Egg . . .	1·1 (1956)	1·9

Consumption of Meat, Etc.

2283. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what, if any, are the specific reasons for the Government (in each case) not to lay down a target for the consumption of (i) sheep and goat mutton (ii) beef (iii) fish (iv) pork; and

(b) whether Government of India have any programme for increasing the consumption of protective foods like beef and pork, in the Five Year Plans?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) It is not possible to fix any All-India targets for the consumption of meat and fish which is dependent on various factors e.g. taste, food habits, purchasing power of the people, religious injunctions and availability etc. However, the Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research has recommended a balanced diet for the Indian people which includes a daily requirement of 3 ozs. of fish and meat.

(b) The consumption of beef is dependent on the ban or otherwise on cattle slaughter which is within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. In view of this and the prevailing public sentiments of a large section of the public, it is not possible to lay down any programme for increasing the consumption of beef. As for pork and pork products, the establishment of two Bacon Factories has been sanctioned under the Second Plan, while two more are proposed to be established under the Third Plan.

Intensive Cultivation of Foodgrains

2284. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the acreage in which intensive cultivation of foodgrains has been made in the year 1959-60—

(i) by Japanese Method (ii) by Chinese method and (iii) other methods of intensive cultivation; and

(b) what, if any, is the estimated additional yield of grains by such cultivation during that year?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S.Deshmukh): (a) and (b). A total area of 66.25 lakh acres, which includes the area brought under the "Pilot Paddy scheme" of Maharashtra State was covered by the Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation in the country during 1959-60, yielding an estimated additional production of 27.77 lakh tons of paddy.

Experiments on the Chinese Method of Cultivation were carried out at 30 centres during the Kharif of 1959-60. The results obtained so far indicated that the Chinese Method is not suitable under Indian conditions.

Information regarding area brought under cultivation by other intensive methods is not known. However, an area of 15.63 lakh acres was covered in Uttar Pradesh under the "U.P. Method of Wheat Cultivation" for which a yard-stick of 1.5 mds. per acre is employed in assessing the additional production.

Production of Foodgrains

2285. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

What are the estimated yearly increases in the production of foodgrains:

(i) by new irrigation facilities on account of irrigation schemes;

(ii) by new techniques in crop raising and improved methods of cultivation brought about by the Five Year Plans; and

(iii) by the use of chemical fertilizers?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Separate estimates of actual yearly increases in production of foodgrain due to each developmental measure are not available as it is not possible to separate the effect of weather conditions from that of developmental efforts.

However, tentative estimates of production capacity created as a result of different developmental measures since the commencement of the Second Plan are given below:

Additional Production capacity created over the previous year

(Lakh tons)

Name of scheme	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Minor irrigation	3·0	4·3	4·4	4·6
Improved Agricultural Practices	3·3	3·9	6·6	6·5
Chemical Fertilizers	2·4	1·3	3·0	2·8

The estimates given above are based on the returns received from the States and are provisional and subject to revision. For the year 1959-60, for which figures of actual achievements for a number of States are not available, estimates of anticipated achievements have been used.

***Per Capita* Average Consumption of Food**

2286. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have any information about the per capita average consumption of food in (i) India (ii) Pakistan (iii) Burma (iv) Ceylon (v) Thailand (vi) Afghanistan (vii) Iran and (viii) U.A.R.;

(b) what is the year for which the latest figures for the above are available; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). A statement showing the latest available figures of the estimated per capita not availability of certain foods in India, Pakistan, Ceylon and U.A.R.

(Egyptian Region) is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 10). Similar information in regard to Burma, Thailand, Afghanistan and Iran is not available.

Passenger Amenities

2287. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestions have been received regarding provision of goods sheds, drinking water facilities, parcel godowns, enlargement of third class waiting halls and covering sheds on the passenger platforms on the Jullundur-Pathankot line of the Northern Railway during 1958, 1959 and 1960 respectively;

(b) if so, which of them have been accepted; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. The following suggestions for the provision of additional facilities at Mukerian station were received during 1960.

(i) Raising of passenger platform

(ii) Covering of passenger platform

(iii) Extension of passenger platform

(iv) Construction of another passenger platform on opposite side and construction of an over-bridge to connect them

(v) Extension of waiting hall.

(b) Items (ii), (iii) & (iv) above with the exception of an over-bridge were accepted.

(c) The works of extending the existing platform and construction of another platform on the opposite side have been included in the Works programme for 1961-62.

The construction of the shed over the platform will be taken up later during the Third Five Year Plan period.

Tourism in Punjab

2288. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have submitted any scheme to Centre for the development of tourism in the State during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the main details of the scheme; and

(c) the nature and extent of financial aid sought by the State in this respect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The Government of Punjab had proposed the following schemes for inclusion in the State Third Five Year Plan:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Total Estimated cost.
		Rs. in lakhs
1.	Provision of accommodation for tourists—12 tourist cottage at Katrain—Kulu	0·80
2.	Camping ground for mules and sheds for muleteers at Manali	0·50
3.	Development of Pinjore Gardens	1·00
4.	Improvement of Serais and Dharamsalas	0·75
5.	Development of 3 lakes between Kulu and Manali	20·00
6.	Low income group rest house at Manikaran	1·00
7.	Low income group rest house at Baij Nath	1·00
8.	Low income group rest house at Truind	2·00
9.	Low income group rest house at Anandpur	1·00
10.	Construction of baths at Vashisht and Sona	2·00
11.	Provision of parks and beautification of Manali	0·70
12.	Running of Tourist Information Centres in the State	6·00
13.	Tourist Pub[illegible]—Advertisements and Sovenirs	2·10
	TOTAL	38·85

The State Government expected the Central Government to meet half the cost of the schemes mentioned at S. Nos. 1-5 above. They had also proposed that the Centre should put up an Ice Skating rink at Simla at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

The draft Plan of the Department of Tourism of the Central Government for the Third Plan period includes provision for the following schemes:

I. To be financed entirely by the Centre:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Bhakra—Provision of tourist facilities at Govind Sagar Bhakra Dam (Rest House, boating facilities, cafeteria, pavilion, water skiing with ramp and equipment)	12·00
2. Nangal—Middle Class Hostel	3·00
3. Manali—Rest House at Rehalla	3·00
4. Spiti and Lauhal—Rest House at Keylong	2·50
TOTAL	20·50

II. To be financed jointly by the Centre and the State Government in equal proportion:

1. Provision of accommodation for tourists 12 tourist cottages at Katrain near Kulu	0·80
2. Camping ground for mules and sheds for muleteers at Manali	0·50
3. Development of Pinjore Gardens	1·00
4. Improvement of Serais and Dharamshalas	0·75 (included in the lumpsum provision of Rs. 10·00 lakh for all States)
TOTAL	3·05

Anti-Soil Erosion Works in Punjab

2289. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have submitted a plan for anti-soil erosion works to be undertaken;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of India have accepted the proposals; and

(d) the total amount sanctioned by the Government of India in 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 for this purpose?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Yes, the Punjab Government submitted a plan for anti-soil erosion works to be undertaken in the Third Plan period. This includes the following schemes:

(i) Survey and Land Use Planning in Siwaliks and adjoining tracts.

(ii) Soil Conservation in watersheds for flood control.

(iii) Soil Conservation and works in desert area.

(iv) Soil Conservation in ravine lands.

(v) Soil Conservation in waste lands.

(vi) Soil Conservation Research & Demonstration.

(vii) Treatment of chos in Hoshiarpur and Ambala Districts with the help of tree protection belts.

(viii) Training in Soil Conservation.

(ix) Land use soil survey.

(x) Soil Conservation Demonstration (Dry farming) Centres on Agricultural Lands.

(xi) Soil Conservation works—Contour bunding & dry farming on Agricultural lands.

(c) The programme was discussed in the Working Group meeting. Suggestions were made for carrying out soil conservation works in the catchment areas of the River Valley Projects and also undertaking dry farming measures for Agriculture lands.

The allocations and physical targets are being finalised.

(Rs. in lakhs)

	For Centrally aided schemes for Soil Conservation and Forestry. (Separate allocations are not made for these two groups of schemes).	For Centrally sponsored Soil Conservation Schemes.
(i) 1958-59 . .	9·18	..
(ii) 1959-60 . .	5·88	4·50
(iii) 1960-61 . .	5·28	6·09

Air Accidents

2290. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of air accidents which have taken place since 1st December, 1960 in which aircrafts of the Air India International and the Indian Airlines Corporation were involved;

(b) the reasons for each accident; and

(c) the extent of loss sustained in each accident?

The Deputy Minister Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). No aircraft of the Air India International or the Indian Airlines Corporation was involved in any major accident since 1st December, 1960.

Robberies in Trains

2291. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of robberies committed in running passenger trains between Delhi and Calcutta during 1960 so far;

(b) the estimated loss sustained thereby;

(c) the result of the investigations held into these accidents; and

(d) the measures taken for security of Railways passengers in future?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (d). The required information has been called for from the Railway administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House, on receipt.

Non-Payment of Dues to Transferred Employees

2292. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the transferred employees of the various Blocks in Orissa have not yet received their pay, D.A. and T.A. etc. due to non-submission of the Last Pay Certificates of their previous posting stations;

(b) if so, the number and reasons of such cases pending so far in various blocks; and

(c) what steps are being taken against the employees concerned for not sending the L.P.C. of the transferred employees?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c). Information has been called for from the Orissa State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

Students under Gram Sevak Training in Orissa

2293. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students under Gram Sevak Training in various Trainining centres in Orissa so far;

(b) the number of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes and women among them in each centre;

(c) what special preference is being given in selection of Scheduled Castes

and Tribes and women candidates for under-going gram sevak and gram sevika training; and

(d) what special facilities are being given to women trainees during their training period?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) There are 5 Gram sevaks' Training Centres in Orissa at Balasore, Bhubaneswar, Bolangir, Mahisapat, and Rangilunde. 2,313 gram sevaks have been trained at these institutions by December 31, 1960 and 397 are under training at present.

(b) Information regarding the number of V.L.W. trainees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes at these Centres is not available. 167 Gramsevikas have been trained at the Home Science Wings at Bhubaneswar and Barapalli by 28-2-1961 and 83 are under training.

(c) The candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes are allowed relaxation in respect of minimum educational qualifications, age etc. at the time of admission to gram sevaks and gram sevikas training centres.

(d) The following facilities are afforded both to the Gram Sevika and Gram Sevak trainees:

(i) A stipend of Rs. 40 p.m. is given to the trainees during the training period.

(ii) Free accommodation is provided to all the trainees at the hostel.

(iii) No tuition fee is charged.

(iv) The trainees are provided utensils for cooking.

No special facilities have been found necessary for women trainees.

Village Leader Training Camps in Orissa

2294. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of village leader training camps organised in various Blocks in Orissa State district-wise during the financial year 1960-61 so far;

(b) the number of village leaders trained in each camp so far; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and women among them?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The information upto 31st December, 1960 is as below:

Districts	No. of camps organised	Village Leaders trained
Puri . . .	163	3,632
Balasore	130	3,972
Bolangir	56	2,517
Sundergarh	47	2,365
Dhenkanal	71	3,094
Ganjam .	124	5,780
Mayurbhan	59	3,555
Keonjhar	25	1,081
Sambalpur	75	3,718
Phulbani	7	234
Kalahandi	34	1,676
Cuttack .	79	3,855
Koraput	55	2.680
TOTAL	925	38,159

(c) Information is not available.

Mahila Samities in Orissa

2295. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of **Mahila Samities** organised in various Blocks of **Orissa** District-wise during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods year-wise so far;

(b) the number of member in each Samiti enrolled so far;

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes and Tribes members among them in each Samiti;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the number of Mahila Samities among them stopped so far; and

(f) the reasons for their stoppage?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (b). The information has been called from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Block Staff in Orissa

2296. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 187 on the 21st February, 1961 regarding confirmation and promotion of the Block Staff and state:

(a) the number of employees from Gram Sevak onward promoted to the higher and highest posts so far grade-wise in various blocks of Orissa and the number of employees grade-wise belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes and women; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor in each case?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). Information has been called for from the Orissa State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

Jeeps in Orissa State

2297. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jeeps purchased in Orissa State, District-wise and Block-wise during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods each year with cost price thereof;

(b) the number of jeeps in use District-wise and Block-wise at present;

(c) the number of jeeps under repairs, if any, with cost of repairs;

(d) how many times the jeeps were repaired with cost of repairs; and

(e) the number of jeeps condemned so far District-wise and Block-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (e). The information has been called for from the Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Orissa State Transport Service

2298. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees, grade-wise in Orissa State Transport, zone-wise at present;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them;

(c) whether the reserved quota in services grade-wise for these Castes and Tribes has been filled up;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the number of candidates rank-wise in waiting list and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (e). The information required is being collected from the Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Orrisa State Transport Service

2299. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of buses of Orissa State Transport which were in use at the end of the First Five Year Plan period zone-wise;

(b) the number of buses which were under repair during the same period zone-wise;

(c) the number of buses which were condemned during the same period zone-wise with reasons;

(d) the number of buses purchased during the Second Five Year Plan period year wise and zone-wise so far with cost;

(e) the number of buses among them in use at present zone-wise;

(f) the number of buses under repairs zone-wise with repairing charegs ;

(g) the number of buses condemned with reasons during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods so far; and

(h) what amount has been allotted for the purchase of new buses and the number of such buses?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (h). The information required is being collected from the Government of Orrisa and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Orissa State Transport Service

2300. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether present inadequacy and inefficiency of Orissa State Transport Bus Services in Balangir and Sambalpur Districts-zone has come to the notice of the Central Government;

(b) whether arrangements are being made to ply more buses on the fair-weather roads during this summer season;

(c) the number of buses in use and the number of buses out of use in these zones;

(d) whether there is provision for repairing these buses; and

(e) if so, when and how much has been allotted for the purpose and if not, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (e). The information required is being collected from the Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Irrigation Projects in Orissa

2301. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that neither cash compensation nor land in exchange has been given so far to the owners of the cultivated lands where medium Irrigation Projects were constructed during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods in Orissa;

(b) if so, the number of such cases of that period pending so far district-wise in Orissa State;

(c) the reasons for delay in disposal; and

(d) the number of such cases belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes district-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). Information is being colected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Corrupt Practices Among C. D. and N.E.S. Employees in Orissa

2302. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees grade-wise of the C. D. and N.E.S. schemes in Orissa State district-wise involved in corrupt practices during the Second Five Year Plan period year-wise so far;

(b) the nature of corrupt practices committed by them during that period so far district-wise;

(c) the nature during that period so far district-wise;

(d) the number of such cases disposed of during that period so far;

(e) the number of such cases pending so far; and

(f) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (f). Information has been called for from the Orissa State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

Employees under Suspension in Orissa C.D. and N.E.S. Schemes

2303. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of employees of Community Development and National Extension Service schemes in Orissa are under suspension for a long period;

(b) if so, the number of employees grade-wise and district-wise so far under suspension;

(c) the nature of offences committed by each of them;

(d) the subsistence allowances paid to each of them during the period of suspension so far; and

(e) the causes of delay in disposal of these cases?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (e). Information has been called for from the Orissa State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

Resources of Gandhamadan Parbat in Bolangir

2304. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an investigation was made for exploitation of the resources of Gandhamadan Parbat in Bolangir and Sambalpur Border in Orissa State during the Second Five Year Plan period so far;

(b) if so, the details of findings thereon;

(c) the steps taken for exploitation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early possible.

Complaints to Transport Managers in Orissa

2305. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints and suggestions received from various sources by the district Transport Managers, Bolangir and Sambalpur zone in Orissa State during the Second Five Year Plan period year-wise so far;

(b) the nature of complaints and suggestions and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the number of complaints and suggestions pending so far on which action has not been taken and the reasons thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The information required is being collected from the Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Payment of Arrears to P. & T. Employees in Orissa Circle

2306. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the employees of the Orissa Postal Circle have not received arrears and increments in new pay scales according to the recommendations of the Pay Commission accepted by the Central Government for the Postal Staff;

(b) if so, the number of such employees in various Postal Divisions in Orissa Circle:

(c) the reasons for the delay in payment; and

(d) the steps taken for prompt payment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No.

(b) Out of 3978 officials the cases of only 51 officials are still pending as detailed below:—

	Class III	IV
1. R.M.S. 'N' Dn.	2	1
2. Balasore Dn.	..	1
3. Berhampur Dn.	..	2
4. Cuttack Dn.	24	7
5. Bolangir Dn.	..	2
6. Cuttack Engg. Dn.	11	1
	37	14

(c) Most of the cases are pending with the Audit Office.

(d) All necessary steps are being taken to expedite the settlement of these cases.

Human Post-Mortem Centre at Patnagarh, Orissa

2307. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal since 1957 for shifting the Human-Post mortem Centre situated on the main road near the Veterinary Hospial and Elementary Training School colonies, Patnagarh in Bolangir District, Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in shifting; and

(c) the steps being taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). No information is available. The subject matter is directly the concern of the State Government.

Underground Water in Arid Zone of Punjab

2308. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any exploration work under the Ground Water Exploration Project was undertaken in some areas of the Punjab in 1957-58;

(b) if so, what are the prospects of underground water in those areas;

(c) whether any programme in this regard has been finalized; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) On the basis of explorations carried out by the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation of the Central Government, in 1957-58, the following areas in Punjab have been recommended to the State Government for further groundwater development by means of heavy duty tubewells, i.e., tubewells carrying a discharge of 20,000 gallons per hour and above:—

(i) *Gurgaon District.*
Dahina Zainabad-Derauli area

(ii) *Ambala District.*
Ambala-Narayangarh area.

(iii) *Hoshiarpur District.*
Nariala area.

The following areas have been recommended for further groundwater development by means of moderate capacity tubewells, i.e., tubewells carrying a discharge of about 10,000 gallons per hour.

(i) *Gurgaon District.*
Gurgaon-Shamaspur area.

(ii) *Rohtak District.*
Bahu area.

(iii) *Mohindergarh District.*
Sesote area.

The following areas have not been recommended for groundwater development on account of either lack or unsuitability of water for irrigation.

(i) *Gurgaon District.*

Ravli-Bhadas area in the south-east and the Rewari-Jhabwa-Pataudi area in the centre.

(ii) *Rohtak and Mohindargarh Districts.*

Kaulana-Nahar-Imlote-Dadri area.

(iii) *Hissar District.*

Hariana-Jain tract.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when collected.

Wheat Stocks of Madhya Pradesh

2309. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 988 on the 19th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any step for disposal of wheat stocks of Madhya Pradesh Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; the Madhya Pradesh Government have been specially permitted to sell their surplus stocks of wheat to private parties for export to any part of the country.

Telegraph Enquiry Committee

2310. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Manay:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1989 on the 19th December, 1960 and state the nature and details of action taken on the remaining recommendations of the Telegraph Enquiry Committee?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The P. & T. Board has taken decisions on most of the remaining recommendations. Orders for implementation of the decisions have been issued in some cases and are in the process of being issued in respect of others. While staff standards relating to a few categories have already been fixed, those for a few other categories in class III and in Gazetted cadres will be considered by the Board together with financial implications called for as a result of previous meetings.

फल अनुसंधान केन्द्र, सहारनपुर

२३११. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री ६ दिसम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १३४९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सहारनपुर में जो क्षेत्रीय फल अनुसंधान केन्द्र खोलने का निश्चय किया गया था, क्या इस बीच वह खोल दिया गया है; और

(ख) अब तक उस के कार्य में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) और (ख). प्रादेशिक फल अनुसन्धान केन्द्र सहारनपुर ने अभी काम शुरू नहीं किया है । यह मामला राज्य सरकार के सक्रिय विचाराधीन है और आशा है कि यह केन्द्र आगामी वित्त वर्ष में जल्दी ही काम करना शुरू कर देगा ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में भूमि का कटाव रोकने सम्बन्धी प्रशिक्षण

२३१२. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के वन विभाग में दिसम्बर, १९६० तक द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंतर्गत भूमि के कटाव को रोकने सम्बन्धी कार्यों का कितने कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया;

(ख) प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों में से कितने भूमि के कटाव को रोकने के कार्य में लगाये गये हैं; और

(ग) क्या प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों की मांग पूर्ण हो चुकी है, यदि नहीं, तो पूर्त्यर्थ क्या पग उठाय जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख): (क) ३६५.

(ख) लगभग सभी प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों को इस काम पर लगाया गया है।

(ग) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की मांग पूर्ण हो चुकी है। जहां तक तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना का सम्बन्ध है, योजना में आवश्यक उपबन्ध किया जा रहा है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में भूमि के कटाव को रोकना

२३१३. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिला किनौर में भूमि-कटाव की तीव्र गति को देखते हुए सरकार इसे रोकने की दिशा में क्या पग उठा रही है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भाखड़ा बांध पर इसका बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है, यदि हां, तो भाखड़ा बांध के अधिकारियों की ओर से भी क्या इस दिशा में कोई पग उठाया गया है या उठाया जाने वाला है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख): (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में किन्नौर जिले के उर्नी और बतूरी क्षत्रों में भूमि संरक्षण के कार्य चल रहे हैं।

(ख) २२ मार्च, १९६१ को आतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या २०७६ के भाग (ख) के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में नल कूप

२३१४. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के किस किस क्षेत्र में नल-कूप लगाने के लिये सर्वेक्षण, निरीक्षण तथा परीक्षण किया गया है; और

(ख) उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

कृषि उप-मंत्री (श्री मो० वे० कृष्णप्पा):

(क) (१) जिला सिरमूर में पोन्ता
(२) ,, ,, ,, माजरा
(३) ,, ,, ,, धौलाकुआं
(४) ,, ,, ,, मोगीनन्द
(५) ,, ,, ,, सतीवाला
(६) ,, ,, ,, कोलार
(७) ,, ,, , किारदा
(८) ,, ,, ,, पतलरान
(९) ,, ,, ,, गोबिन्दपुर
(१०) ,, ,, ,, नारायणनगढ़
(११) महासु जिला में कुनिहार क्षेत्र

(ख) ऊपर लिखे क्रम संख्या १ से ५ तक के स्थानों पर पांच नलकूपों को बोर (bore) किया गया है, इनमें से क्रम संख्या १ से ४ तक लिखे स्थानों पर सफलता प्राप्त हुई है। क्रम संख्या ६ से १० तक नलकूपों के लिए अन्वेषक नलकूप संगठन ने अस्थायी स्थानों का चुनाव भी कर लिया है। ठीक स्थान, जहां पर वे लगाये जाने हैं, सन् १९६१-६२ में संगठन की स्थान चुनाव समिति निश्चित करेगी। ऊपर वाली क्रम संख्या ११ के क्षत्र में खोज करने पर पता चला है कि नलकूपों के द्वारा पानी की पर्याप्त मात्रा नहीं निकाली जा सकती है।

बड़ी बड़ी नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं में विदेशी विशेषज्ञ

२३१५. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बड़ी-बड़ी नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के कार्य सम्पादनहेतु कितने विदेशी विशषज्ञ इस समय भारत में कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी): देश में इस समय ६९ विदेशी विशेषज्ञ विविध

बड़ी नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं पर, जैसे कि नीचे दिया गया है, कार्य कर रहे हैं :—

परियोजना संस्था का नाम	विशेषज्ञों की संख्या
१. भाखड़ा नंगल परियोजना	२
२. चम्बल जल-विद्युत कार्य, मध्य प्रदेश	२
३. दामोदर घाटी निगम	३४
४. कोयना जल विद्युत परियोजना	२५
५. हीराकुड बांध परियोजना	१
६. केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग	५
कुल	६६

Bridges on National Highways

2316. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made in respect of the loss caused to the National Highway road bridges demaged in Andhra Pradesh and Madras during the floods in 1960; and

(b) if so, the estimated amount of loss?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There was no loss due to damage to bridges by the floods in 1960 in Andhra Pradesh and Madras. There was, however, some damage to the road surfaces and culverts estimated at Rs. 10,06,000.

Shortage of Bulls

2317. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of good quality bulls in the country for breeding purposes; and

(b) whether it is a fact that in spite of the shortage, bulls are being exported to other countries?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) The export of bulls of the Sahiwal, Tharparkar and Red Sindhi breeds which have been lost to the country after partition has been completely prohibited. Limited numbers of bulls of other breeds are allowed to be exported for breeding purposes only. During 1960, only 25 bulls were exported to Brazil and Cambodia.

B.C.G. Vaccination

2318. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that BCG vaccination has been given to villagers throughout India;

(b) if so, the total number of such vaccinations and the number of persons vaccinated (males and females) State-wise upto date; and

(c) whether it is a fact that many times inefficient and inexperienced college students are employed to vaccinate in villages and there was no inspection whether it proved effective or ineffective?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, BCG Vaccination Campaign is carried out throughout India.

(b) 557·18 lakhs have been vaccinated with BCG in India upto the end of December, 1960. A statement showing the number of persons tested and vaccinated, state-wise, is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 11]. Figures for males and females separately are not available.

(c) BCG Vaccination and Tuberculin testing is carried out by trained technicians and team leaders, according to standard methods and not by

students. An assessment made by a special BCG Assessment Team appointed under the Indian Council of Medical Research has shown that vaccination with BCG produces adequate allergy.

Vital Statistics

2319. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1387 on the 6th December, 1960 regarding vital statistics and state at what stage is the question of introducing a modified system by which the exact improvement in the general health of the nation can correctly be assessed?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): It has been decided to set up a Central Bureau of Health Intelligence in the Directorate General of Health Services for the purpose of coordinating the collation, evaluation and dissemination of health statistics. When the Bureau is organised, the question of modifying and improving the system for the collection and evaluation of health statistics will be considered.

Preservation of Fruits

2320. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1598 on the 9th December, 1960 and state at what stage is he proposal to consruct a godown for preserving fruits and vegetables?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The matter is still under consideration.

Hirakud Dam Project

2321. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any calculation has been made by now either by the Central Government agency or through any other agency as to the productive nature of the Hirakud Dam Project; and

(b) if so, the amount of additional net revenue which will accrue to Orissa every year from this Project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes. Calculations about the productive nature of the Hirakud Dam Project have been made by the Chief Engineer, Hirakud Dam Project. These have been reviewed by the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Boona, at the instance of the Government of Orissa.

(b) According to the calculations made by the Chief Engineer, Hirakud Dam Project, the annual additional net income which will accrue to Orissa from the Hirakud Dam Project (comprising of Sambalpur Irrigation, Delta Irrigation and Power from Stages I and II) is as follows:—

Net revenue in lakhs of rupees

Year	Sambalpur Irrigation	Delta Irrigation	Power Stages I & II	Total
1959-60 .	19·77	71·74	124·70	216·21
1960-61 .	26·95	113·92	94·96	235·83
1961-62 .	28·45	118·79	178·145	325·385
1962-63 .	29·98	123·86	191·64	345·48
1963-64 .	31·38	129·19	196·97	7·84
1964-65 .	32·88	133·77	202·66	369·31
1965-66 . . .	34·36	139·04	204·61	378·01

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics in their report on the benefits of the Hirakud Dam Project have not made separate calculations for revenue from the project. In their review of the revised estimate prepared by the Chief Engineer, they have shown that there will be a net surplus of Rs. 32·73 lakhs every year after 1962-63 on irrigation after taking into account interest charges on capital, the receipt from flood protection as well as the expenses on account of the working of the dam for irrigation purposes and also taking into consideration the betterment levy to be recovered at half rates during the 1st year of operation and then at normal annual rates during the following 9 years. As a result of stoppage of betterment levy after 1969-70, there will be a deficit of Rs. 51:36 lakhs. In regard to electricity, the Institute have reproduced with suitable adjustments the financial return which show a net surplus of about Rs. 33 lakhs. from 1961-62 onwards. After 1969-70 with the disappearance of betterment levy the project as a whole will, according to the Institute, show an annual deficit of Rs. 2:36 lakhs, as per table below:—

Net surplus in lakhs of rupees

	Irrigation	*Power*
1960–61	—15	4·66
1961–62	—15	33·94
1962–63	42·73	33·65
1963–64	32·73	33·39
1964–65	32·73	33·12
1965–66	32·73	33·12
1966–67	32 73	33·12
1967–68	32·73	33·12
1968–69	32·73	33·12
1969–70	32·73	33·12
1970–71	51·36	49

It has also been stated by the Institute that these were tentative calculations. They have not taken into account the increased receips of Government indirectly resulting from irrigation, such as the receipts from stamp duties, excise, sales tax, etc. Similarly, they have not included the indirect benefits of flood relief and supply of hydel power to industries, which will enhance the receipts from income-tax, excise, etc.

Restaurant Car in Kalka-Delhi Howrah Mail

2322. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 15th January, 1961 there was no restaurant car in 2 Down Kalka-Delhi-Howrah Mail;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that no arrangement was made to supply meals to the passengers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Non-running of dining car by 2 Dn. Kalka-Delhi-Howrah Mail on 15th January, 1961 was due to the scheduled dining car having become "sick", as a consequence of which it was not found possible to make alternative arrangements to man and run a spare car.

(c) No. Supply of meals, etc. to passengers was arranged from static catering establishments *en route*, which had been alerted in advance.

Import of Foodgrains from U.S.A.

2323. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to foodgrains imported from U.S.A. last year and this year the Indian foodgrain growers had to suffer a loss of 2 to 3 rupees per maund in each variety of foodgrains; and

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate to compensate the Indian foodgrain growers for these losses due to imports in 1960 and 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) We have no such information, nor any basis for thinking so.

(b) Does not arise.

Bombay-Bahrein Shipping Freight Rates

2324. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shipping freight from Bombay to Bahrein on principal commidities is more or less equal to the freight from Italy to Bahrein though the distance between Bombay and Bahrein is much less than that between Italy and Bahrein; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Government have no control over freight rates in overseas trades and the rates for different trades are fixed by the Shipping Confences concerned. According to the information available with Government, the freight rates from Bombay to Bahrein are generally lower than the freight rates from Italy to Bahrein, but much depends on the nature of the commodity.

Claims Refund Office, South Eastern Railway

2325. **Shri Muhammed Elias:**
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any order has been passed in respect of nearly 300 claim tracers and other employees in Claims Refund Office of South Eastern Railway in October, 1960 denying the privileges regarding pay protection and channels of promotion earlier granted to them in pursuance of the New Deal policy of the Railway Board; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No such order was issued by the Railway Board in October, 1960. In September, 1960, the matter was discussed by the South Eastern Railway Administration with representatives of the Claims Office Staff in regard to the manner for implementing the upgrading orders issued in March, 1957. This resulted in the revision of certain promotion orders issued earlier which were held to be irregular.

Floating of Loans by Municipal Corporations

2326. **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision in respect of the demands of certain Municipal Corporations asking permission to float loans in the market to meet their financial needs;

(b) if so, what is the nature of such a decision; and

(c) which are the corporations who have applied for permission to float loans?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes. Permission to Municipal Corporations to float loans is granted by State Governments, and the Governments of Maharashtra, West Bengal and Bihar have permitted certain Municipal Corporations to float loans.

The Central Government is, however, responsible for Municipal Corporations in the Union Territories and the Delhi Municipal Corporation was permitted to float a loan of Rs. 1 crore, in 1959-60.

(b) Permission is granted in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India on the points of terms and conditions of loans etc.

(c) The following Municipal Corporations have applied for permission:—

(1) Bombay Municipal Corporation.

(2) Nagpur Municipal Corporation.

(3) Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation.

(4) Calcutta Corporation.

(5) Delhi Municipal Corporation.

*** Central Council of Ayurvedic Research**

2327. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the curriculum and syllabus has been finalised by the Committee of Central Council of Ayurvedic Research;

(b) if so, what are its main features; and

(c) whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The curriculum and syllabus are under examination.

Soil Conservation

2328. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of central aid proposed to be given to the different States during 1961-62 for soil conservation; and

(b) what are the schemes which will be undertaken by the Punjab Government during 1961-62 and what will be the amount which the Punjab Government will spend on them?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) (i) Rs. 540 lakhs: For Centrally aided schemes for Soil Conservation and Forestry (Separate allocations are not made for these two groups of schemes).

(ii) Rs. 110 lakhs: For Centrally sponsored Soil Conservation Schemes. State-wise allocations are being worked out.

(b) The following schemes are tentatively proposed to be undertaken by the Punjab Government in 1961-62:—

(i) Survey and Land Use Planning in Siwaliks and adjoining tracts.

(ii) Reclamation of water-logged, saline and alkaline soil.

(iii) Soil Conservation in watersheds for flood control.

(iv) Soil Conservation and works in desert area.

(v) Soil Conservation in ravine lands.

(vi) Soil Conservation in waste lands.

(vii) Soil Conservation Research and Demonstration.

(viii) Treatment of chos in Hoshiarpur and Ambala Districts with the help of tree protection belts.

(ix) Training in Soil Conservation.

(x) Land use Soil Survey.

(xi) Soil Conservation Demonstration (Dry farming) Centres on Agricultural lands.

(xii) Soil Conservation works—Contour bunding and dry farming on agricultural lands.

(xiii) Dry Farming.

(xiv) Reclamation of saline and alkaline soils.

(xv) Soil Conservation works in the catchment areas of River Valley Projects.

The financial allocation for these schemes is being finalised.

Yoga Research-cum-Treatment Centre

2329. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up Yoga research-*cum*-treatment

centres all over India;

(b) if so, the number of centres set up so far and the places where they have been set up;

(c) the amount spent on each of them; and

(d) the details of the future plans in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (d). The Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 40,000 for the establishment of a Yoga Research-*cum*-Treatment Centre for the treatment of 'diabetes' at the Prakritik Chikitsalaya, Gandhinagar; Jaipur.

The question of establishing more centres will be considered in the light of results obtained.

Health Schemes in Third Five Year Plan

2330. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation sought for health schemes in the Third Five Year Plan by the Central Council of Health;

(b) the allocation actually made in the Plan for the purpose; and how it will be distributed among the different categories of schemes; and

(c) what schemes will either be dropped or reduced in their volume for want of money?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The minimum allocation sought for by the Central Council of Health is Rs. 350·00 crores.

(b) and (c). The tentative provision mentioned in the draft outline for the III Five Year Plan for the purpose is Rs. 300·00 crores *vide* page 109 thereof. The final allocations for the Plan and for different programmes have not yet been decided.

Small-pox in the Country

2331. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Small-pox has turned into an epidemic in Maharashtra, Assam and Uttar Pradesh since the beginning of this year;

(b) if so, how many lives has it claimed so far; and

(c) how many feel victim to the disease and how many have so far recovered?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Small-pox took an epidemic turn in Buldhana district of Maharashtra during the first, second and last week of January, 1961 and in the Wardha district of Maharashtra in the last three weeks of February, 1961. In U.P. and Assam there have been some cases of small-pox, but not in an epidemic form.

(b) and (c). The information about the number of cases and deaths during January and February, 1961 is given below:—

	Attacks	*Deaths*	*Recovery*
Maharashtra	3,582	1,213	2,369
Assam	87	23	64
Uttar Pradesh (upto 18th February, 1961)	1,020	326	694

Umaim Hydro-electric Project at Shillong

2332. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress of work in regard to the constrution of the 36,000 k.w. Umaim Hydro-electric project near Shillong;

(b) whether the work in progressing according to schedule;

(c) whether the Japanese firm has since manufactured the generators for being installed there; and

(d) whether the present installed power capacity in Assam is too low

in comparison with the hydro-power potential of the State?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Orders for three generating sets have been placed with a firm in Japan. 900 feet long diversion tunnel has been completed. Excavation of rock in abutments for foundation of dam and construction of coffer dam is in progress.

(b) Yes.

(c) The firm has started manufacturing the generators. The first set is expected to be shipped by November, 1961.

(d) The hydro potential available in the State is estimated to be about 11.6 million kW. The hydro generating capacity by the end of the Second Plan will be 9,000 kW. with likely increase to 45,000 kW. by the end of the Third Plan. Further development of hydro-potential would depend on the load growth in the State.

Family Planning

2333. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons have been sterlised in each State so far;

(b) whether the present sterlisation process is considered perfect;

(c) whether it is reversible at will by another operation;

(d) how many Centres at present have the provision of sterlisation facilities in each State; and

(e) to what extent has the birth rate been brought down by these arrangements?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) According to available information which is incomplete, 1,24,730 persons have been sterlised from 1956 to 1961, (February), in the various States.

(b) The sterlisation operation is considered satisfactory for conception control.

(c) For the present for all practical purposes the operation is not reversible.

(d) Facilities for sterilisation operations are generally made available at all hospitals including divisional and sub-divisional hospitals in the States. Separate Centres for sterilisation operation are not established.

In Delhi facilities are available at Irwin Hospital, Victoria Zanana Hospital, Hindu Rao Hospital, Girdharilal Maternity Hospital, Safdarjang Hospital, Willingdon Hospital and Lady Hardinge Hospital.

(e) It is too early to assess the reduction in birth rate by sterlisation operations.

T.B.

2334. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an assessment of the trend of the incidence of Tuberculosis in the country during the last three years has of late been made;

(b) if so, whether it is estimated to be on the ascendant; and

(c) which State or Union Territory is found to be the worst affected?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A sample survey on the prevalence of tuberculosis in the country was carried out during 1955—58. Whether tuberculosis is on the increase or decrease can be found out only after such surveys are repeated.

(c) The sample survey carried cut in 1955—58 did not include every State or Union Territory in the country. However, no marked difference has been found in the prevalence of tuberculosis in different areas.

Mechanisation of Agriculture

2335. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase

mechanisation in Agricultural methods and to increase yield of wheat per unit of land in India?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): It is not the policy of the Government of India to encourage mechanisation of agriculture as an end in itself. But the Government of India has been endeavouring to meet the demand for tractors and agricultural machinery as far as possible. Imports of tractors and other agricultural machinery to meet this demand were liberal upto 1956. Due to foreign exchange difficulties, imports from Western countries have been taking place on a greatly reduced scale since 1957. But in order to make up for the shortage of tractors to some extent, the Government of India has been making arrangements for import of tractors from East European countries under special rupee-payment agreements.

Some of the State Governments have also been giving loans to cultivators for purchase of tractors and other agricultural machinery. The Government of India has also been releasing, to the extent possible, foreign exchange for import of heavy tractors by State Governments for strengthening their tractor organisations for land reclamation and follow-up cultivation work. Assistance has also been given to them for importing some heavy tractors from East European countries under special rupee payment arrangements.

Regarding steps to increase yield of wheat, wheat breeding work with the object of producing high-yielding and disease-resisting varieties is being carried out at research institutes in the country. A number of improved varieties have already been evolved and released for commercial exploitation.

Improved agricultural practices are also being popularised throughout the country through the State agriculture departments and the Extension organisation. Financial assistance is also being given for schemes for supply to the cultivators of manures, fertilisers, improved seeds, improved agricultural implements, insecticides, and also for minor irrigation works and compost and green manuring schemes.

De-Salting of Black Soil

2336. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indo-Dutch project for the de-salting of black soil has been approved by Government; and

(b) if so, where the project has been implemented?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). An agreement has been entered into with the Dutch Government for reclamation of the Saline tract in Bhal area of the Vallabhaipur Taluka of the Bhavnagar District in Gujerat.

All India Institute of Mental Health

2337. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to shift All India Institute of Mental Health from Bangalore to Ranchi; and

(b) if so, the circumstances which have led to this decision?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The matter is still under correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of Mysore and no final decision has yet been arrived at.

Delivery of Money Order

2338. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dakshin Jhapardaha (Howrah) M.O. No. 66 dated the 21st January, 1959 for Rs. 60 payable to Shrimati Parul Das

of P. N. Bose Compound, P.O. Lalpur, District Ranchi, remitted by Shri Naren Parui of village and P.O. Dakshin Jhapardaha, P.S. Domjur (Howrah) has not yet been paid; and

(b) if so, what is the reason therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The amount of the money order has since been paid to the remitter.

(b) The money order could not be paid earlier as its value was misappropriated by the Branch Postmaster, who had booked it.

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects

2339. Shaikh Mohammad Akbar: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocations made for major and medium irrigation schemes in the country during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) how much amount has been actually spent in the country during the Second Five Year Plan for these schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) A final decision regarding the allocations for the Third Plan has yet to be taken.

(b) About Rs. 388 crores are expected to be spent during the Second Plan on major and medium irrigation schemes.

Imphal-Tamenglong Road

2340. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the Imphal-Tamenglong Road has been completed and all the streams and the rivers have been bridged; and

(b) whether jeeps and trucks can now go to Tamenglong from Imphal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The road has been made motorable upto mile 46 from zero point near Kangkokpi and, therefore, jeeps and trucks can go upto that point. The remaining distance of 28 miles upto Tamenglong is jeepable only.

Dak Bungalow at Thanga Hills

2341. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the Dak bungalow proposed at Thanga Hills (Loktak Lake) has been undertaken; and

(b) if so, whether it will be completed during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The construction of a tourist bungalow on Loktak Lake has been taken up at Sendra Hill which is considered to be a better site than Thanga Hill.

(b) The tender for the work at Sendra Hill was accepted on 27-2-1961 and it will not, therefore, be completed during the Second Plan period.

Caste Iron Sleepers Manufacturing Firms

2342. Shri Mahammed Elias:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the firms are manufacturing cast iron sleepers in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the names of those firms;

(c) whether 5 per cent. tolerance is allowed by Government for cast iron sleepers;

(d) whether cast iron sleepers manufactured by some firms have been found under-weight during 1956 to 1960;

(e) if so, whether any inquiry has been instituted against those firms; and

(f) the names of firms involved?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) List is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 12].

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

(e) and (f). Does not arise.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में बी०सी० जी० के टीके

२३४३. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष १९६० में हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितने व्यक्तियों को बी० सी० जी० के टीके लगाये गये और उनमें कितने विद्यार्थी थे ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : हिमाचल प्रदेश में १९६० में २१,५३४ व्यक्तियों को, जिनमें ४५०४ विद्यार्थी सम्मिलित हैं, बी० सी० जी० के टीके लगाये गये ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में मन्दोधार का क्षय रोग अस्पताल

२३४४. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंग कि :

(क) वर्ष १९६० में हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिला महासू के मन्दोधार के क्षय रोग अस्पताल में कितने रोगी थे ;

(ख) कितने स्वस्थ होकर लौटे ;

(ग) कितने प्रतीक्षा सूची पर रहे ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि रोगियों की अधिक संख्या को देखते हुये स्थान अपर्याप्त है ; और

(ङ) पर्याप्त स्थान बनाने की दिशा में सरकार क्या पग उठा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) (क) १९६० में हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिला महासू के मन्दोधार क्षय रोग अस्पताल में १६० रोगी प्रविष्ट किये गये ।

(ख) ११९ ।

(ग) ३१ दिसम्बर १९६० को प्रतीक्षा सूची में २४ रोगी थे ।

(घ) जी हां ।

(ङ) जिला महासू के मन्दोधार क्षय रोग अस्पताल में १४० अतिरिक्त बिस्तरों की व्यवस्था की एक योजना हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन की तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित कर दी गई है ।

"Meals for Millions" Association

2345. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) how much grant had been given by Government to the "Meals for Millions" Association in each of the years 1958, 1959 and 1960;

(b) what are the names of its office-bearers;

(c) what are the functions of this Association; and

(d) what are the various schemes on which the grant was utilised by this Association in each of these years?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Grant-in-aid sanctioned during the period is as under:

1958-59	.. Rs. 80,000
1959-60	Rs. 1,50,000
1960-61	Rs. 1,50,000

(b) A list of the office-bearers of the Association is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 13].

(c) The aim of the Association is to help relieve malnutrition in India; the Association has been popularising Indian Multipurpose Food through children's institutions, hospitals, Maternity and Child Health centres etc.

(d) the purposes for which the grants-in-aid have been utilized are as follows:

(i) meeting the cost of distribution of the Indian Multipurpose Food and/or products incorporating it, either partly or wholly free of cost to orphanages, hospitals, welfare societies, schools and colleges, charitable organisations etc. etc;

(ii) meeting expenditure on propaganda and publicity and other related expenditure which would facilitate the object of popularising the Indian Multipurpose Food; and

(iii) meeting the establishment and administrative expenses of the office of the Meals for Millions Association of India at New Delhi.

Reserve Bank Loan for Orissa Agriculturists

2346. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a short term loan of only rupees thirty lakhs has been advanced to Orissa by the Reserve Bank to be advanced to the agriculturists during 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) whether this amount is adequate to meet the needs of the agriculturists of that State; and

(c) whether Government propose to advance more short term loans for agriculturists of Orissa?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha shortly.

Delhi Milk Scheme

2347. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of supply of uniforms to the staff working in the milk booths of the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme; and

(b) if so, when it is expected to be finalised?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Floods in Orissa

2348. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table on the 31st August, 1960 on the flood situation in Orissa and state how many villages so far have been provided with raised community platforms where the people along with their cattle and other belongings can take shelter at the time of floods?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Export of Vegetable Seeds

2349. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of vegetable seeds has increased considerably during the Second Five Year Plan period, and, if so, to what extent, and

(b) the number of registered vegetable seeds farms at the beginning and end of Second Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 14].

(b) Information about registered vegetable seeds farms is not collected on regular basis and hence is not available.

Night Air Mail via Nagpur

2350. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: Will the Minister of **Transport**

and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation has taken any final decision on whether or not to discontinue the night air-mail services *via* Nagpur;

(b) if so, by what time the scheme is likely to come into operation; and

(c) what alternate arrangements have been made to keep Nagpur on the air map of India?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). If and when the Viscounts are used for the Night air-mail it is proposed to continue the present link at Nagpur.

The scheme can be introduced after purchase of 4 Viscounts.

Intermediate Ports

2351. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether work of development of intermediate ports of Cuddalore, Negapatinam, Tuticorin and Kulachal has been taken up;

(b) if so, the amount allotted for the current year; and

(c) how much will be set apart for 1961-62?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The development of ports other than major ports is the responsibility of the State Government in whose jurisdiction the port lies. It is understood from the Government of Madras that they have been executing, as programmed, the development works at the intermediate ports of Cuddalore and Negapatinam during the First and Second Plan periods. Kulachal has not been classified as an intermediate port and there is no intention to classify it as such. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been allotted for its development in the Third Plan period. Tuticorin being a fully developed lighterage port, no provision was made for its development in the Second Plan. The question of developing it as an all-weather port is under consideration.

(b) and (c). The amount set apart for development of the four ports during 1960-61 and 1961-62 are given below:

	1960–61	1961–62
	(in rupees)	
Cuddalore	10,61,000	13,35,000
Negpatinam	4,97,500	11,06,000
Tuticorin	nil	1,15,000
Kulachal	nil	15,000

Tourist Facilities in Madras State

2352. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount contributed by the Central Government to the State Government of Madras for providing facilities to tourists during 1960-61; and

(b) the nature of facilities provided?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Central Government have given the following grants to the Government of Madras for providing facilities for tourists:

Name of the Scheme	Grant given by the Central Government representing half the actual cost	
	Prior to 1960-61	During 1960-61
	Rs.	Rs.
Low income group rest House at Madurai	5,000	1,02,502
Low income group rest house at Tiruchirapalli	8,000	67,000
Tourist Bureau at Madurai	3,632	4,805
Tourist Bureau at Ootacamund	4,590	5,410
Improvement of the Cape Hotel at Cape Comorin		10,000
TOTAL	21,222	1,89,717

Production of Betelnuts in Madras State

2353. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total production of Betelnuts in Madras State in the year 1960 as compared to 1951 and 1956;

(b) the extent of damage there due to diseases of arecanut palm; and

(c) what steps have been taken to reduce incidence of diseases and with what result?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a)

Year	*Production*
1950-51	Figures are not readily available.
1955-56	23,409 Std. Mds.
1959-60	28,309 Std. Mds.

(b) It is not possible to assess exactly the damage done, the diseases affect trees in a dispersed manner.

(c) *Arecanut wilt disease*:—

Removal of affected palms and application of sulphur around the base.

stem splitting disease:

Application of bordeaux paste.

Mahali disease:

Spraying 1 per cent. bordeaux mixture.

We have reason to believe that there has been a reduction in the incidence of the diseases on account of these measures.

Export of Sugar from Madras

2354. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugar has been exported from mills in Madras State during the current year;

(b) if so, the quantity, value and from which mills; and

(c) how it is proposed to be exported during 1961-62 from these mills?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Out of the quantity of 1 lakh tons released for export, the quantity apportioned to the factories in Madras State, totals 3,532.82 tons. No sugar has, however, been actually exported from the factories in this State so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The sugar will be exported in accordance with the provisions of the Sugar Export Promotion Act, 1958.

Cattle Disease in Tripura

2355. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there has been a wide-spread cattle disease throughout Tripura State; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken for combating the disease there?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Reports of out break of Foot and Mouth disease in certain areas of Sadar, Dharmanager, Khowai and Amarpur Sub-Divisions only have been received by the Tripura Administration.

(b) Steps have been taken to control the disease through hygienic measures and therapeutic treatment of the affected cattle. For this purpose the field staff has been strengthened, wherever necessary, and pressed into work under the direct supervision of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.

Sugar Prices

2356. Shri Agadi:
Shri Mohammed Imam:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 123 on the 15th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Tariff Commission has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of prices of sugarcane determined for 1958-59 and 1959-60 seasons to be paid by the various sugar factories of Mysore, Madras, Maharashtra States and Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if not, when the report is likely to be received?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Commission is likely to take some more time to submit its report.

Booking of Molasses on N.E. Railway

2357. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that booking regarding loading of molasses from several Railway stations on N.E. Railway to Assam and West Bengal has been stopped for indefinite period; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

C.H.S. Dispensaries

2358. Shri Ramji Verma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of eye sight prescriptions issued by C.H.S. Dispensaries in Delhi and New Delhi during the last six months;

(b) the number of spectacles dispensed by C.H.S. approved rate opticians;

(c) how many spectacles were checked for accuracy or optical correctness by the C.H.S. Eye Specialists;

(d) how many complaints were received against Opticians during the last six months and what action was taken;

(e) what steps are taken to ensure that spectacle frames and lenses are supplied at the fixed rates; and

(f) whether Opticians are required to keep full record of spectacles supplied and the prices charged and if not, why not?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The total number of prescriptions for spectacles issued by the C.H.S. Specialists during the last six months were 4,244.

(b) 628.

(c) No record of the spectacles checked is kept.

(d) Only one complaint was received during the last six months. The matter is under investigation.

(e) The notice showing the names of the approved Panel of Optcians and rates schedule for frames and glasses has been circulated to all the Ministries, Offices and the C.H.S. Dispensaries for information of the beneficiaries. The approved frames are exhibited in the show-cases at the Eye Departments of the hospitals as well as in the opticians' shops.

(f) No, Sir. The Panel of Opticians and the rates settled with them are for the convenience of the beneficiaries of the C.H.S. Scheme who, if they so desire, may make use of the services of the panel Opticians. Their choice of an Optician is not restricted by virtue of the formation of the Panel. Moreover, the life of the Panel is for a year only. In case, any complaint against any Optician is found reasonable, the name of the firm in question can be excluded from the next panel.

Station Masters on Quilon-Kottayam Section

2359. Shri P. N. Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Station Masters on the Quilon-Kottayam section of the Ernakulam-Quilon line are put to work 12 hours daily whereas those in the Kottayam-

Ernakulam section of the same line work only for 8 hours; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The workload on the Quilon-Kottayam Section was found to be less, justifying the rostering of the Station Masters as 'Essentially Intermittent' on 12-hour shift, while on the Kottayam-Ernakulam Section, the workload was more, justifying 8-hour shift.

Trestle Bridge on Nagarjunasagar Project

2360. Shri Bali Reddy: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) what quantity of steel was demanded by Government of Andhra Pradesh for the construction of the Trestle bridge on Nagarjunasagar project; and

(b) what was the quantity supplied against this demand?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) 10,400 tons of steel are required for the Trestle Bridge, against which orders have been placed for 10,158 tons upto the end of December, 1960. A scheme for revising the lay-out of the Trestle Bridge is under consideration which will reduce the requirement of steel by 4,000 tons.

(b) 3,834 tons upto the end of December, 1960.

Crop Insurance

2362. Shri Bali Reddy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals for crop insurance have been submitted by Andhra Pradesh Government;

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme;

(c) what are the States from which such schemes have been received; and

(d) in how many States this scheme has been implemented?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Punjab Government has submitted a scheme on crop insurance.

(d) Crop insurance scheme has not so far been implemented in any State.

बीकानेर डिवीजन के स्टेशनों पर पीने का पानी

२३६३. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन के स्टेशनों पर पीने के पानी की क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ;

(ख) किन स्टेशनों पर इस प्रयोजन के लिये विद्युत् यंत्र लगाने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ; और

(ग) किन स्टेशनों पर मिट्टी के कितने घड़ों की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ।

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन के सभी रेलवे स्टेशनों पर पीने के लिए पानी की व्यवस्था है । नल और पीने की चलती-फिरती ट्रायलियों के अलावा स्टेशनों पर मिट्टी के घड़े भी रखे जाते हैं, जिनसे पानी पिलाने वाले कर्मचारी यात्रियों को गाड़ी में पानी देते हैं । इसके लिए रेलवे ने साल भर पानी पिलाने के लिए २३३ स्थायी कर्मचारी रखे हैं । गर्मी के मौसम में पानी पिलान के लिए २१४ अस्थायी कर्मचारी और रखे जाते हैं ।

(ख) बीकानेर डिवीजन के नीचे लिखे स्टेशनों पर बिजली के जल शीतक लगे हुए

हैं :—बीकानेर, चुरू, दिल्ली सराय रोहिला हनुमानगढ़, हिसार, लोहारू, रतनगढ़, रेवाड़ी और श्री गंगानगर ।

और स्टेशनों पर बिजली के जल शीतक लगाने का विचार नहीं है, क्योंकि विदेशी मुद्रा बचाने के उद्देश्य से जल शीतक लगाने पर पाबन्दी लगा दी गयी है ।

(ग) सभी स्टेशनों पर मिट्टी के घड़े रखे जा रहे हैं । स्टेशन के महत्व के अनुसार हर स्टेशन पर घड़ों की संख्या ४ से लेकर २० तक होती है ।

Farakka Barrage

2364. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Powers** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received any proposal for employing the staff and machinery released from Damodar Valley Corporation in the work of Farakka Barrage; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken for doing this?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) The proposal will be given due consideration at the appropriate stage when these resources can be utilized.

Fruit and Vegetable Harvests

2365. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one third to one half of India's fruit and vegetable harvests are lost before reaching the consumer:

(b) if not, what is the proportion of such loss;

(c) whether any step has been taken to prevent such loss; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Between 15 to 20 per cent of the total production of fruits goes waste on account of transport and other difficulties.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Necessary steps are being taken to utilize the fresh fruits wherever possible by preserving them in various forms. For this purpose, fruit and vegetable preservation factories have been set up in the various fruit growing areas with a view to utilizing these surplus fruits. In order to encourage the setting up of these factories, Government of India is giving loans and several concessions for stepping up exports.

राजेन्द्र पुल पर रेलगाड़ी का रुकना

२३६६. **श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री १० अगस्त, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५३२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्व रेलवे के राजेन्द्र पुल पर गंगा नदी के उतरी किनारे पर रेलगाड़ियों का हाल्ट स्टेशन बनाने के बारे में इस बीच क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) उस रेलवे हाल्ट पर मुसाफिर गाड़ियां कब से ठहरने लगेंगी ?

रेलवे उप मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) और (ख). निर्माण-कार्य पूरा हो गया है और आशा है कि हाल्ट स्टेशन शीघ्र चालू हो जायगा ।

Slaughter Houses with Electric Equipment

2367. **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri G. K. Jedhe:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open slaughter houses with electric equipment to slaughter the animals;

(b) if so, when it will materialise; and

(c) the number of slaughter houses with electric equipment at present in India?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). According to the Report of the *Ad hoc* Committee on Slaughter Houses and Meat Inspection Practices (1957), there are no slaughter houses in India with electrical equipment intended for stunning of animals before slaughter. Mr. N. E. Wernberg, FAO Expert on slaughter houses, who was assigned to the Governments of Bombay, West Bengal and Madras has recommended in his Report the establishment of modern slaughter houses with electrical equipment at these cities. The recommendations made by Mr. Wernberg are under consideration by the State Governments.

Indian Electricity Rules, 1956

2368. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the State Governments issue certificates of competency as required under Rule 45 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that different State Governments have different names for these certificates;

(c) if so, what is the name of the certificate in each State separately;

(d) whether there is a proposal to prescribe a uniform name for this certificate; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). These certificates are generally called the Electrical Supervisors' Certificates, and Wiremen's Permits. The Government of West Bengal, under their Indian Electricity (National Certificate of Supervisor) Regulations, have termed the certificate issued by them under the common syllabus as the 'National Certificate of Supervisor'. It is not known if other State Governments have also given specific names to the certificates and permits issued by them.

(d) and (e). A proposal was made by the Electrical Inspectors' Conference in September, 1960, in regard to the appointment of a Central Board of Examiners for grant of Competency Certificates and permits to wiremen, etc. The proposal is being examined. In case such a Board is set up, a uniform name could be prescribed for the certificates and permits granted by the Board.

Shortfall in Tons Traffic

2369. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is likely to be a shortfall of 9 million tons in terms of originating tons traffic in the Second Plan target of 19 million originating tons for 1960-61 in the case of raw materials for Steel Plants other than coal; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such a heavy shortfall?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Full requirements of the Steel Plants, estimated at about 10 million tons are being adequately met.

Originating Tons Traffic

2370. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is likely to be a shortfall of 2·5 million originating tons traffic in the Second Plan target of 10 million originating tons for 1960-61 in the case of coal for steel plants; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Full requirements of the Steel Plants, are estimated at about 7·5 million tons being adequately met.

Agriculture Implements

2371. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cooperative Administration for Remittances to everywhere, the non-official American relief organisation, propose to provide improved agricultural implements to Indian agriculturists in the 'Package Programme' areas; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) The offer is at present confined to one district alone and it is still under the consideration of the Government.

Fertilizers for Himachal Pradesh

2372. Shri S. N. Ramaul: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for receiving a supply of 242 tons only of chemical fertilizers by Himachal Pradesh Administration while 608 tons was the allotted quota for them for the period from April, 1960, to March, 1961;

(b) how this supply of 242 tons was distributed district-wise; and

(c) whether whole supply received by the districts has since been distributed or some stock thereof still remains to be distributed?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) According to the latest information available about 378 metric tons of ammonium sulphate have been supplied to Himachal Pradesh Administration till 20th March, 1961. The allotted quota could not be despatched in full due to limited wagon quota available for movement to narrow gauge stations on the railways.

(b) and (c). Information has been called for from the Himachal Pradesh Administration and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Use of Tractors

2373. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to encourage the use of tractors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). It is not the policy of the Government of India to encourage the use of tractors as an end in itself but Government has been endeavouring to meet the demand for tractors as far as possible. Imports of tractors to meet this demand were liberal upto 1956. Due to foreign exchange difficulties, imports from Western countries have been taking place on a greatly reduced scale since 1957. But in order to make up for the shortage of tractors to some extent, the Government of India has been making arrangements for import of tractors from East European countries under special rupee payment agreements. Schemes have also been approved for indigenous manufacture of about 10,000 tractors per annum.

Tractors used for agricultural purposes are exempt from customs and excise duties. Some of the State Governments have also been giving loans to cultivators for purchase of tractors. The Government of India has also been releasing, to the extent possible, foreign exchange for import of heavy tractors by State Governments for strengthening their tractor organisations. Assistance has also been given to them for importing some heavy tractors from East European countries under special rupee payment arrangements.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

INADEQUATE POWER SUPPLY FROM DVC TO THE CALCUTTA AREA

Shri Muhammed Elias (Howrah): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

> The inadequate supply of power from the Damodar Valley Corporation to the Calcutta area.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim): The present shortage of power in the Calcutta area is not due to any inadequate supply of power from the Damodar Valley Corporation; but due to a breakdown, on the 9th February, 1961, of a 50 MW generating set of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation . .

An Hon. Member: He is not audible.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may resume his seat. There is too much of noise in the House. Those hon. Members who want to go away may leave in silence. Those other hon. Members who want to talk, sitting together, may kindly go to the lobbies. We will carry on with other hon. Members who are interested in the work here.

श्री म० म० तारिक (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर): बोलिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप क्यों बोलते हैं ।

Why should Shri Tariq ask the hon. Minister?

Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim: Up to the 9th February, 1961, the Damodar Valley Corporation was supplying to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation 55 MVA during off-peak and 65 MVA during peak period. But, after the break-down of the 50 MW generating set of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, the Damodar Valley Corporation raised the supply to 75/85 MVA during off-peak and 85/95 during peak period. This helped the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation to meet the shortage to the extent of about 50 per cent. From the 17th March, 1961, the Damodar Valley Corporation had, however, to reduce the supply to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation to 80 MVA during off-peak and peak period due to a breakdown in their plant at Bokaro.

2. The Government of West Bengal have reported that the shortage of power experienced is of the order of 35 MW and that certain bulk consumers of power have voluntarily reduced their off-take by 50 per cent during peak load period, i.e., between 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. No statutory restrictions have yet been imposed by the State Government on the consumers.

3. The Damodar Valley Corporation expect to step up the supply of power to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation in the course of the next few days, with the commissioning of the second unit of 75 MW of the Durgapur Thermal Power Station.

Shri Muhammed Elias: May I ask one or two questions?

Recently, due to the sudden power cut in the Calcutta area, a number of factories had to stop work, and thousands of workers have been thrown out of employment. I want to know how long this power shortage will continue. The hon. Minister has just now said that within a few days, normal power will be supplied, but newspaper reports say that it will take nearly up to 1963 to give normal power supply to the Calcutta area, that up to this period there will be no new connections to new industries, while at the same time normacy will not return to the other industries which are stopping work now. The newspaper reports say that the shortage during this period will be nearly 125 MW. So, I wish to know whether

the DVC has kept in view the sudden shortage of power supply to the Calcutta area, and how long it will take the DVC and Government to give normal supply of power to the Calcutta area.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: May I point out to the hon. Member through you that the information furnished by me is more reliable than any information published in the papers? Why should he rely on that, and not only on me?

12.35 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: MID-TERM ELECTION IN ORISSA

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri**): Mr. Speaker, the House will recall that in the course of the debate on the Resolution approving of the President's Proclamation under article 356 in relation to the State of Orissa, I had occasion to observe that Government in consultation with the Election Commission were considering the question when the next elections to the Orissa Legislative Assembly should take place. It has now been decided that these elections should be held early in June 1961.

Whenever a Proclamation under article 356 is brought into force, the Government's aim is always to restrict the period of the President's Rule in the State to the minimum duration possible. In the climatic conditions of Orissa, general elections during the period of the monsoon would be extremely difficult as during that period considerable areas are inundated and communications are disrupted. If the elections cannot be held before the onset of the monsoon, they can only be held some time in December, 1961, that is to say, about two or three months before the general elections, which would hardly be justified. The choice, therefore, is limited to having elections early in June or at the time of general elections in February/March, next year. The Chief Election Commissioner is satisfied that administrative steps to be taken can be completed within the time for an election to be held in the early part of June. As I have already indicated, Government do not desire to prolong the period of the President's rule to about 14 months until the next general elections. This appears particularly undesirable this year when the Third Five Year Plan is being launched and when it would be far better for a popular Government to implement the new Plan in the first year

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Hear, hear.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Government have, therefore, decided that in the balance it would be desirable to hold elections to the State Legislative Assembly in the early part of June, 1961.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Is it the proposal of the Government to extend the life of this newly elected Assembly for the next five years, or will they have to undergo another general election?

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): They will have this election and then have parliamentary election next March.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There is no question of proposal of Government. There is the Constitution. This will last for five years.

Shri Tyagi: Well, then, will it mean that elections to Parliament will be separately held every time, for all time to come, because their five years will be separate from the five years of the Members of this Parliament?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That may well happen, because that is a thing which may anyhow happen. It has so happened by an odd chance that the full period.....

Mr. Speaker: It happened in Andhra.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: You are right. What I am pointing out is this. We cannot always synchronise State elections with parliamentary elections. It so happens that except in one or two cases, they have been synchronised, but in future it may well be that they are held at quite independent times

Shri Tyagi: Is it the proposal to synchronise them, because last time, what happened was, that the period was extended, so that in the next general election, they came along with the rest of us.

Mr. Speaker: That was by a separate statute.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: That will be done, don't worry.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): Is the hon. Home Minister aware that all the non-Congress political parties made representations to the Election Commission, the Prime Minister and the Home Minister himself, and that there representation has not been considered? May I know whether the Home Minister or the Prime Minister received the report from the Governor of the State who stated in a Press conference that except for one Congressman, all other parties were opposed to the mid-term elections? Is the Government taking this political decision in order to enforce Congress rule?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Apart from the representation of the parties, I would like to know whether it is not a fact that the period now chosen for election is very uncertain so far as the weather and climatic conditions are concerned, and that the peasants are very busily engaged in agricultural operations. I want to know whether, before deciding on this, the opinion of the State Government in regard to these particular facts had been ascertained. Or, is it because the Government wants, or the Congress Party wants, I do not know, that this political decision is being taken?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know why it is referred to as a political decision. Here is a patent fact, that normally speaking, President's rule should not be applied. At the present moment, the hon. Member seems to suggest.....

Some Hon. Members: Why apply it?

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): Only for six months.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If applied, it should be put on end to as soon as possible, it is obvious. It is a patent proposition, and to carry it out, the Constitution lays down six months as a kind of maximum period, unless it be reduced. Therefore, unless there are very powerful reasons to the contrary, one tries to find a way to limit the period of President's rule. That is the assumption. I do not say there may not be powerful reasons, but normally that is the approach. Now, the period of 14 months seems to us a very long period. We do not want extra expenditure to be incurred on these elections and all that, but as a matter of fact, it is not quite correct for the hon. Member to say that all the other parties are opposed to this.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Most of the other parties, a little while ago, after President's rule came in, shouted for early elections.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: No, Sir. You have received the joint petition of the Opposition parties.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member asked me if we had consulted the local Government. I do not know about that, but I have consulted the present Governor who came here, and we had discussed it with him fully, all these aspects. So, I suppose he is the local Government at present, as far as I know. So, the important question is a very simple one, whether it is desirable in the balance. There are certain inconveniences in having the elections early. I hope that in

future our apparatus of elections will be such that we can hold elections when necessary at about six weeks' notice, always, everywhere. If Parliament adjourns now the elections should be held within 4 weeks or 3 weeks, or less sometimes. We are gradually limiting this period. It is completely wrong to have long long intervals, unless, as I stated, one is forced by natural causes or some other reasons. When there is no overwhelming reason to depart from this particular rule, I do not see why it should be considered as political and political motives be attached to this.

It is true that some hon. Members came to me a few days back—three or four—and said that they would rather have later elections. The parties to whom these Members belong, previously wanted early elections. But they have changed their minds.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow anything more. Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I entirely agree that generally speaking the elections should not be postponed. But, in this mater, what prevented the Government from announcing the elections when the Proclamation was made? Is it not because there was an attempt on behalf of the Congress Party to form an alternative government there? They failed; and then this decision was taken later.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I would like to answer that question: 'What prevented Government?' If an alternative government could have been formed, it should have been formed, undoubtedly, not by Congress but by anybody. It is obvious that the first object of the Governor in such circumstances is to see if he could carry on the Government without having the President to come into the picture. It is the normal function of the Governor to explore that. But the real reason for the delay in announcing this was because we had to find out from the Election Commissioner what he could do and what he could not do. If he said that he could not do anything, the matter would have ended. There is no argument about it. When he made it clear that he could do it, then this was decided.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Four days ago, in answer to a question, the Law Minister said that the Election Commissioner had stated that the bifurcation of the double-member constituencies would not be complete anywhere in India before July and this is being expedited in Orissa because of Political considerations.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I never said that.

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices of a number of questions saying that the erstwhile Congress Ministers are interfering. Possibly, this would avoid further trouble. That has been cut short by announcing that the elections will take place. No Congress Minister will have any influence unless he comes into power.

STATEMENT *RE*: CENSUS OF INDIA, 1961

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a Statement on the Census of India, 1961. I shall not read out the whole; of it but, if you premit, I shall read out only a few sentences and then lay the whole statement on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 15].

The provisional population of India, excluding the populations of Manipur, North East Frontier Agency, Nagaland and Sikkim in pockets of which the census or the collection of totals is still continuing, on 1st March, 1961,

[Shri Lal Bahaduh Shastri]

was 436,424,429. There was 224,957,048 males and 211,466,481 females. The increase in the last ten years for the territory and population so far compiled has been 21·49 per cent, 21·97 for males and 21·20 for females. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madras, Mysore, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have registered an increase below the average of 21·49 while Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal have registered increases above the average, Assam showing the highest decennial increase of 34·30 and West Bengal the next highest of 32·94.

For census purposes the rest of literacy is satisfied if a person can with understanding both read and write. In 1951 16·6 per cent. of the population were literate, 24.9 per cent. males among males and 7·9 per cent. famales among females. In 18961. 23·7 per cent. of the population are literate, 33·9 per cent. males among males and 12·8 per cent. females among females. Thus, it has increased at an average of 0·7 per cent. per year for the general population, 0·9 for males and 0·5 for females. Not excluding Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan among the States which show an appreciable rise, none has even doubled its 1951 rates except perhaps Himachal Pradesh.

Sir, I would also like to mention that there is another publication, *Provisional Population Totals*. This publication has been kept in the Library. But we propose, as soon as enough copies are printed, to supply to every Member of this House a copy.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: As early as possible.

Shri A. C. Guha: That short statement may also be supplied to us.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES ACT.

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): Sir, on behalf of Shri Raj Bahadur, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. F.12|48|60-Transport published in the Delhi Gazette dated the 19th January, 1961 making certain amendment to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library. *See* LT-2775|61].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, under sub-section (3) of Section 38 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 1494, dated the 7th December, 1960.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 255 dated the 10th February, 1961. [Placed in Library. *See* LT-2776/61].

12·47 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table the following six Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 20th March, 1961:

(1) The Orissa Appropriation Bill, 1961.

(2) The U.P. Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Bill, 1961.

(3) The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1961.

(4) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bills, 1961.

(5) The Railway Passenger Fares (Repeal) Bill, 1961.

(6) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1961.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Sir, I beg to present the Hundred and Eleventh Report of the Estimates Committee on the Posts and Telegraphs Department (Part II)—Postal Services and Railway Mail Service.

12·48 hrs.

ORISSA BUDGET, 1961-62

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) Sir, I rise to present the statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of Orissa for the year 1961-62.

Parliament has already had an opportunity to discuss the circumstances which led to the issue by the President on the 25th February, 1961 of the Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution of India for taking over the administration of the State. As a result, the budget of the State has to be presented to and approved by Parliament.

The State budget was due to be presented to the State Legislatiae Assembly on the 21st February 1961, the very day on which the State Ministry submitted its resignation. In accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Orissa Legislative Assembly, copies of the budget documents were circulated two days in advance of the date of its presentation. Normally, therefore, but for the resignation of the State Ministry, the State Legislative Assembly would have considered and approved this budget. With the dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly, the duty of presenting these estimates to Parliament has devolved upon me. With a view to present a more up-to date and realistic appraisal of the finances of the State, I have taken this opportunity to examine and, where necessary, recast the estimates prepared by the outgoing Ministry. The changes made as a result of this review, will be explained in the later part of my speech.

Before I deal with the revised estimates for the current year and the budget estimates for the coming year, I would briefly refer to the main achievements of the State during the Second Five-Year Plan and the significant developments in the current year which have had an important impact on the finances of the State Government. The House may be aware that out of the total estimated outlay of Rs. 4,800 crores for the Second Plan, Orissa was originally given an allocation of Rs. 99.99 crores. With the subsequent reduction in the outlay to Rs. 4,500 crores, the State allocation was assumed to have been reduced to a little less than Rs. 92 crores. The actual expenditure against this allocation during the five-year period is expected to be of the order of a little over Rs. 88 crores showing a shortfall of about Rs. 3·5 crores. In addition, the State Government would have utilised Rs. 13 crores for the execution of Centrally-sponsored schemes and schemes in the Central sector during this period.

12·51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The output of foodgrains is estimated to increase from 23:53 lakh tons in 1955-56 to 40 lakh tons in 1960-61. The production of mineral ores like like iron ore, chromite, coal, manganese, fire-clay, lime-stone and dolomite would also show significant improvement during this period. In the matter of forests, 783 miles of forest roads would have been constructed and over 33,000 acres planted up up with Teak, Casuarina, Simul, Khair, Sabai grass and Cashewnut. 106,000 acres would have been brought under soil conservation measures and the production of fingerling and fish increased by 322 lakhs and 2,500 tons respectively. An area of 72 lakh acres would be brought under irrigation through major and medium irrigation projects and 16813 Mega Watts of power would have been generated including the electrification of 91 villages and small towns. Appreciable advances have

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also been made in the matter of co-operation, marketing, warehousing and housing schemes.

During the Second Five-Year Plan a Finance Corporation was established to finance small-scale industries. Several industrial estates have been set up at various centres and pilot projects introduced for the promotion of small-scale industries. The production of hand-loom cloth in the co-operative sector has increased from about 6 million yards in 1955-56 to about 6 million yards in 1960-61 and the total number of co-operative looms has almost doubled providing full employment to 23,000 handloom weavers. The Community Projects and National Extension Service have been extended to over 29,000 villages. Facilities for providing general and technical education have also been considerably extended. A new Medical College was oopened at Burla and the number of admissions to the existing Medical College at Cuttack has been raised from 50 to 100. 169 Primary Health Centres and 88 Family Planning Centres have been planned to be opened. Various programmes have been taken up for the socio-economic development of Tribal people and for Backward Classes which constitute 67 per cent of the total population of the State. 156 Seva Ashrams for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes have been opened and a programme of setting Adivasis on land initiated Under this scheme, 151 colonies are expected to be established by the end of the current year, rehabilitating about 5,000 families in settled cultivation. Considerable improvements were also made in the matter of communications, drinking water supply, medical and other facilities in tribal areas.

I shall now refer to the important developments during the current year which have a significant bearing on the economic situation of the State. Though the climatic conditions were more or less normal in the earlier part of the year, abnormal rainfall in the beginning of the winter crop season led to serious floods causing widespread damage and hardship. The State Government have had to undertake relief and rehabilitation measures on a large scale in consequence of these floods. The total expenditure on relief works is estimated to be a little more than Rs. 5 crores of which Rs. 3·39 crores would be incurred in the current year and the provision for the balance has been made in the budget for the coming year. In spite of a decrease of about 11 per cent in the area under rice cultivation and the damage caused by the floods, the average yield per acre has shown encouraging improvement and the total production is provisionally estimated at 36·31 lakh tons, which will be slightly higher than the production last year.

The total value of minerals extracted in 1960 is estimated at Rs. 6·9 crores in 1959. The production in 1960 of iron ore has increased by about 41 per cent, of coal by 23 per cent and of fire-clay by 135 per cent over the production figures of the previous year. Similarly the production of yarn and textile cloth has gone up by 9 per cent and 20 per cent respectively. There has also been an appreciable increase in the exports of coal and coke, raw jute, glass, manganese ore, oil-seeds, molasses and timber.

The budget for the current year as finally approved by the State Assembly estimated the revenue at Rs. 36.67 crores and revenue expenditure at Rs. 40.17 crores, leading to a revenue deficit of Rs. 3.5 crores. On the latest assessment, the revenue receipts are now likely to amount to Rs. 38.25 crores and revenue expenditure, after taking into account the Supplementary Grants recently sanctioned by Parliament, to Rs. 42·59 crores resulting in a deficit of Rs. 4.34 crores. The improvement in revenue of Rs. 1.58 crores is the net result of variations over a large number of heads, of which mention may

be made of increased grant-in-aid from the Centre for relief operations (Rs. 1·28 crores), increase in the State's share of Income-tax (Rs. 40 lakhs) and larger receipt of sales tax (Rs. 33 lakhs). Of the main shortfalls, I would refer only to a drop of Rs. 60 lakhs in the collection of cess on extracted minerals during the pendency of the suit before the Supreme Court challenging the validity of the Orissa Mining Areas Development Fund Act. The case has since been decided in favour of the Government and arrear collections are expected to be made next year.

The increase of Rs. 2.42 crores in revenue expenditure is due entirely to the expenditure incurred by the State Govrnment on flood relief operations. Excluding the reimbursement of Rs. 27 lakhs from the balance available from the current year's transfer of Rs. 50 lakhs to the Famine Relief Fund, the total revenue expenditure on flood relief operations in the current year would amount to Rs. 2.85 crores, of which Rs. 1.56 crores would be the State's share, the balance being met by the Centre.

Taking the Revenue and Capital account together, the original budget had estimated an improvement of Rs. 14 lakhs, raising the closing balance to Rs. 1·98 crores. On revised assessment, the year is now expected to close with a balance of Rs. 1·54 crores. The decline of Rs. 44 lakhs is the net effect of several factors. The opening cash balance accounts for a deterioration of Rs. 3.23 crores due mainly to certain unanticipated adjustments towards the close of the year. As stated earlier, the revenue deficit exceeds the original estimate by Rs. 84 lakhs. The repayment of loans to the Centre and other parties would exceed the original budget by Rs. 1.21 crores. Likewise, the net receipts under other debt and deposit heads would show a decline of Rs. 21 lakhs. But these increases would be partly offset by a saving of Rs. 76 lakhs under Capital expenditure relating mainly to State trading schemes and improvement of Rs. 4.29 crores under loan receipts.

While framing the budget estimates for 1961-62, the former State Government had placed the revenue receipts at Rs. 40·06 crores and revenue expenditure at Rs. 50·32 crores leading to a revenue deficit of Rs. 10.26 crores. On current re-assessment the revenue receipts are estimated at Rs. 41.10 crores and revenue expenditure at Rs. 45:29 crores resulting in a revenue deficit of Rs. 4 19 crores.

The increase of Rs. 1·04 crores in the revenue receipts is due mainly to an increase in the State Government's share of Income Tax communicated to the State Government after the former Government had finalised its budget estimates. As compared with the revised estimates for the current year, the revenue receipts next year will show an increase of Rs. 2·85 crores which takes into account the effect of measures to be taken next year for raising additional revenues of the order of Rs. 3 crores. As a result of settlement operations already undertaken by the State Government and the proposed consolidation of the cess on land revenue, the receipts under this head are likely to improve by Rs. 41 lakhs. Excise revenue is also expcted to show an improvement of Rs. 1·32 crores. The irrigation rates are proposed to be revised under the provisions of the Orissa Irrigation Act passed by the State Legislature recently. This would yield a further sum of Rs. 45 lakhs. The revenue from Sales Tax would improve by Rs. 43 lakhs due chiefly to an increase in the rate of the tax on motor spirit and diesel oil. A tax is proposed to be levied on passenger fares and freight on transport of goods by public carriers which is likely to yield Rs. 26 lakhs a year.

As mentioned earlier, the revenue expenditure next year shows a drop

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of Rs. 5·03 crores over the estimate framed by the former Government. This is the combined effect of a number of items.

The former State Government had included an *ad hoc* provision of Rs. 1.97 crores for increasing the emoluments of State Government employees as a result of the recommendations made by the Orissa Pay Committee. The report of the Committee was received only in February this year. The details of the recommendations made by the Committee have yet to be examined and it will take some time before these can be implemented. It has, therefore, been decided to omit for the present the lump provision included for this purpose. It is my intention to approach the Parliament by means of Supplementary Demands during the course of the year as soon as the State Government is in a position to frame a realistic estimate of their requirements on this account.

The State's Third Plan outlay has been settled at Rs. 160 crores in Consultation with the Planning Commission. The States were advised that keeping in view their administrative and technical capacity and the resources available to them, the provision for the first year of the Plan may be limited to about 14 to 15 per cent of the total outlay for the five-year period. The former State Government, however, had planned for an outlay of Rs. 27.2 crores for the coming year which was considerably in excess of the target envisaged in the case of other States. It is also extremely unlikely that the State Government would be in a position to incur an expenditure of this order in the first year of the Plan when most of the schemes would still be in their formative stages. Accordingly, the Plan outlay for the coming year has been reduced by Rs. 2.1 crores to Rs. 25.1 crores, of which Rs. 9.4 crores would be on Revenue account and Rs. 15.7 crores on Capital account. The Central assistance will amount to Rs. 19 crores including Rs. 4.5 crores by way of grant and the balance as a loan.

I may also mention two other minor changes made in the budget estimates framed by the former Government. A sum of Rs. 35 lakhs was provided for transfer to the sinking fund on account of the new market loan of Rs. 4 crores to be floated during that year. As the revenue budget of the State is not in a position to repay its loan obligations from its revenue surplus, it is not necessary to include any provision for transfer to the sinking fund in the case of loans already floated would, however, continue to be made in accordance with the terms of the loans. The earlier estimates did not provide for recovery from the Famine Relief Fund of the expenditure to be incurred next year on flood relief operations. After including the transfer of Rs. 50 lakhs from revenue to the Famine Relief Fund next year, the Fund would have a balance of Rs. 1.7 crores at the end of the year. It is accordingly proposed that flood relief expenditure to the extent of Rs. 63 lakhs next year may be recovered by transfer to the Fund.

The revenue expenditure of Rs. 45.29 crores in the coming year represents an increase of Rs. 2·7 crores over the current year's revised. A major factor accounting for this increase is the liability of over Rs. 6 crores per year thrown on the State budget on account of committed expenditures as a result of the completion of the schemes included in the Second Five-Year Plan. The Third Finance Commission are expected to take this factor into account in the scheme of financial assistance to the States to be recommended by them.

The details of the provisions included under the various heads have been explained in the Explanatory Memorandum and in the White Paper accompanying the budget

documents It is not therefore, necessary for me to repeat them here. While it has not been possible to keep the revenue expenditure within the revenue resources available to the State, it shall be our endeavour to explore every avenue of increasing the revenues of the State. The State Government have already appointed a Taxation Enquiry Committee for this purpose. The recommendations of the Committee when received will be considered and action taken on them with the least possible delay.

Provision has been made next year for capital expenditure of Rs. 17.19 crores showing an increase of Rs. 4.27 crores over the current year's revised. Next year's estimates provide Rs. 15.35 crores for Plan schemes including Rs. 44 lakhs for the schemes in the Central sector and the balance of Rs. 1.84 crores for various non-Plan schemes including Police and other housing schemes and capitalisation of interest charges on the canstruction of the second stage of the Hirakud Project.

Provision has also been made next year for the repayment of loans to the Central Government and other parties of Rs. 4·64 crores and loans and advances by the State Government of Rs. 1·68 crores

Summarising, the State Government will require Rs. 4·19 crores for meeting its revenue deficit, Rs. 17·19 crores for capital expenditure, Rs. 4·64 crores for repayment of loans and Rs. 1 68 crores for loans and advances, totalling in all Rs. 27.7 crores. Credit has been assumed next year for a fresh market borrowing of Rs. 4 crores, loans from the Central Government of Rs 20·55 crores including Rs. 14·5 crores for Plan schemes and Rs. 1·5 crores from Small Savings, Rs. 1·36 crores from the repayment of loans advanced by the State Government, Rs. 39 lakhs as loans from the Reserve Bank in respect of cooperatives and from the Life Insurance Corporation for housing schemes and Rs. 1.86 crores as the net accrual under the other debt deposit heads The total capital receipts would accordingly amount to Rs. 28·16 crores yielding a net surplus on both Revenue and Capital account of Rs. 46 lakhs which would increase the closing balance for the year to Rs. 2 crores.

With the completion of the Hirakud and Machhkund Projects and the coming into full production of the Rourkela Steel Works, Orissa State will reach a significant stage in the programme of planned development. Nature has endowed the State with rich mineral and forest resources offering great potential for further development. Given proper leadership, I have no doubt that the State will, before long, reach the level, of development of the other more prosperous parts of the country and play an effective role in India's progress and prosperity.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, we are going to discuss the Orissa Budget tomorrow. May I know whether the whole day tomorrow will be allotted for that discussion or only a few hours will be given?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Will it be possible for us to go through and study the whole thing by tomorrow?

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): The matter has not been considered by the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It may be done today.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We will have to go through so many things and that will take some time. If you want us to give a stamp we will give it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are we having it tomorrow?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Members are complaining that they won't have enough time to study the papers.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): It is the full budget of a State that we are going to consider.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: But before the 30th of this month this has to be passed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Probably hon. Members know those difficulties, that it has to be passed before the end of this month and it has to go through the other House also before that.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Sir, may I make a submission? I am sorry I am not speaking from my seat. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had convened a meeting of the Members from Orissa and at that meeting it was accepted in principle that these matters will come up before the House according to the convenience of the Orissa Members belonging to all parties. We thought that before these dates were finalised at least our opinions should have been taken into account. In fact, most of us are leaving tomorrow for our political commitments back at the State. Therefore, in view of the principle accepted . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When are they coming back?

Shri Mahanty: We will be coming back as soon as possible.

Shri Morarji Desai: It has to be passed by both the Houses before the 30th.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope the hon. Members realise that it has to be passed before the end of this month.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, it is really unfair in this sense that when we discussed this matter it was decided that on the 8th of this month—that date is already over—this should be placed before the House and then we will decide a date for discussion which will be convenient to all of us. That was not done. Suddenly they are placing it before the House today and we are going to have the discussion tomorrow. We were not consulted about it at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will have opportunities to express these grievances. Now, we will take up discussion of Demands for Grants under the Home Ministry.

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah): A revised order of business should have been given. The whole order of business is now being changed. A revised list of business should therefore be given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would also be given, I hope.

Shri Kasliwal: There are so many Demands for Grants coming up. In fact, we are already late by several hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the business for this week has already been announced. Has there been a change in that?

Several Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Kasliwal: There has to be a change.

Several Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has already been done. If the hon. Member wants to say a particular thing, he might tell me.

Shri Kasliwal: After this item, there has to be a change. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these things were already anticipated and the announcement was made on Friday

13.11 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting of Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The time allotted for this Ministry is eight hours. The usual limit of 15 minutes for each hon. Member will be there. Those hon. Members who desire to move their cut motions will indicate the number of the cut motions within 15 minutes.

DEMAND NO. 46—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,22,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 47—CABINET

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion* moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND NO. 48—ZONAL COUNCILS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,23,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Zonal Councils'."

DEMAND NO. 49—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 50—POLICE

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,50,70,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 51—CENSUS

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,06,19,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND NO. 52—STATISTICS

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 53—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,91,000 be granted to the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DELHI No. 54—DELHI

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,60,59,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 55—HIMACHAL PRADESH

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,70,28,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh'."

DEMAND No. 56—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,73,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND No. 57—MANIPUR

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,66,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Manipur'."

DEMAND No. 58—TRIPURA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,74,61,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Tripura'."

DEMAND No. 59—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

DEMAND No. 60—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,89,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 125—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 84,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Home Affairs is a key Ministry of the Government. We are sorry that at the time when we are discussing the grants under the Ministry of Home Affairs, we miss the presence of that astute politician, Shri G. B. Pant, whose Ministry we shall be discussing today. We know that so far as our new Home Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, is concerned, he has got all our good wishes and we hope that he will listen to our criticisms and will not try to reply simply with a view to score a debating point and that he will give full consideration to the points that we make. I would also ask him not to have party consideration as the predominant thing in his reply.

While dealing with the Home Ministry, the main or the first point that I want to make, and which is also the first point in the report about the activities of the Home Ministry, is about public services. While dealing with the public services, the oft-discussed question regarding the Central Government employees' strike, which also forms the first item in the Home Ministry's report, may be referred to. We have discussed this matter elaborately no doubt. The assurance that was given on the floor of this House—and that has been repeated in the report also—was that it was never the desire of the Government to victimise any of their employees or to act in too severe a manner against those who had participated in the strike. Yet, roughly, 700 employees have been dismissed. It was stated that only against those who are connected with the act of sabotage, action would be taken. But against the persons who have been victimised, there has been no charge of sabotage. Most of them have been victimised for their trade union activties. That is, participation in the strike. Although the report says that it is the desire of the Government not to take severe action against the employees who had participated in the strike, I do not know what the home Ministry has got to say further. If they simply assert what they have stated earlier, namely, that none will be victimised for the participation in the strike, what is the explanation for the 700 dismissals that have taken place? The cases of sabotage were few and in these cases also, there have been very few cases of conviction.

Another important subject with which the Home Ministry is connected, or is in charge of, is the appointment of judges. It is expected and it is admitted that the judgment of the judiciary will be respected. Rule 4B has been declared *ultra vires*—I mean rule 4B of the Government Servants Conduct Rules—by the Bombay High Court. If the Ministry which is in charge of administration, fails to respect the judgement of the high court and continues to have this rule, what do they expect of the people of this country and how do they expect the people to have respect for the judiciary? The judgement, declaring the rule as *ultra vires*, has been given and the rule therefore should have gone out of existence, as a result of the judgement. But because the Government is anxious to curb the trade union activities of the Government employees,—a fundamental right which is guaranteed by the Constitution—it is still contuinuing this rule. At certain times, when the question of the implentation of the recommendations of the Pay Commission in respect of the betterment of the service conditions comes up, and when a change in the recommendation is referred to, the Government say that it is an award and it cannot be interfered with, because that will suit the purposes of Government. But when the judgment of the high court declares rules 4B as *ultra vires*, the Government fail to give it the same importance as they give to the recommendations of the Pay Commission. The judgment of the high court is much more important than the report of the Pay Commission in

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this context. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to give immediate effect to the judgement of the high court.

I would then refer to the other aspect regarding the Government employees, namely, the Whitley Councils. It is high time that this also was expedited and the matter pursued so that the employees could get the opportunity to discuss matters relating to them and get their grievances redressed. In respect of Orissa, it is another glaring example of the failure of the Home Ministry. It is a sordid story. The Law Ministry is no doubt responsible for giving wrong legal advice, but it was said that the Law Ministry failed to give the information and advice in time because the Home Ministry at that time did not give their opinion. This type of thing is a sad commentary on the functioning of the Home Ministry.

We just now heard the announcement of the Home Minister that the general election is to take place in the month of June in Orissa and it is against the wishes of all non-Congress political parties there, and even against the party which was functioning as part of the Government with whom the Congress Party was in coalition during these months. That party is also against it. Without taking the opinions of the other parties into consideration, an announcement has been made today that the election will take place in the month of June. Not only has the opinion of the political parties not been taken into consideration, but the difficulties of the people have also not been taken into consideration. It is a period of harvest; and rains also come during that period. Every year, there is flood at that time. These are the difficulties of the population there. All these things have been given the go by with a view to have political advantage. I do not know what else is the advantage. At the same time, there is also the question of expenditure that will have to be incurred as a result of two elections: first, the Assembly election in the month of June and second, elections to Parliament in the month of February or March next year. With the same machinary, the same electorate, and with the same number of pooling booths, the expenditure will be doubled, but all these considerations did not weigh with the Home Ministry, and the Minister announced today that the elections in Orissa will take place in the month of June.

There are two other items which fall within the jursdiction and responsibility of the Home Ministry, namely, linguistic minorities and religious minorities. The incident in Assam is a slur on the people, on the Constitution and on the Government. We have discussed it elaborately and I do not want to add to it. But the assurance that was given that there would be at a later stage an inquiry into the matter to find out exactly who were the persons who were responsible for it has not been implemented. The inquiry has not been done and today it is found that it is being stalled. Rather I would say the persons against whom allegations have been made are being patronised. The I.G. of Police and the Chief Secretary were pushed out simply for the reason that they were Bengalis in Assam.

Another incident is about religious minorities. The things that have happened in Jabalpur go beyond one's conception. We fail to conceive how such incidents can occur when a Government exists with all its mighty power. I would say that no action has been taken in the sense that the persons belonging to that religious minority there are still feeling that their lives and property are not safe in this area. All of us know that Government are trying to safeguard the rights of every citizen of the country, irrespective of religion, but the Jabalpur incident is a blot on the Government. Up till now steps have not been taken against the persons who were responsible for it. I do not

know what the Madhya Pradesh Government is doing and what steps the Central Government are taking, because this type of thing will be taken advantage of by the enemy of this Government. Naturally, Pakistan which is trying all the time to hurl attacks against India will take advantage of it

It is high time we gave more assurance and more rights to the religious minority. The persons who were responsible for the Jabalpur incident should be brought to book. We sent one of the leaders of our Party to Jabalpur. He has written articles on this and given certain instances. I do not know; no steps are being taken about it. I do not know whether this type of thing was foreseen by the ruling party. Today we have got news that Muslim League candidates have won in the Bombay Corporation elections on their own ticket. Again, we are allowing Muslim League activities to be revived in the country. This type of activity is against the interests of the common man in the country. This is a matter which the Government should take cognizance of.

About scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, I would not say much. The only point I want to make is carrying of night soil as head load is still continuing. It is a strange thing that in 1961 this is continuing. On 21st November, 1960, Unstarred Question No. 440 was asked, *viz.*,

> "Whether Government have since received the Report of the sub-committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare for preparing a scheme to put an end to the practice of carrying night soil in baskets or buckets as head-loads?"

The reply was 'no' and therefore, consideration does not arise. It is a strange thing that this should be continued. Immediately steps should be taken to discontinue it.

Coming to the policy of Government about grants, we find that while the grants given to political sufferers and their children are reduced, the privy purse given to ex-rulers and prices continues and it increases. The pension given to the descendant of Rani of Jhansi, which was meagre, has been stopped. In spite of best efforts till now, he has been pushed from pillar to post and nothing has been done. The same thing happened in the case of Seva Singh Thikriwala. They have not been provided for, but we see a completely opposite picture in regard to privy purse given, for instance, to the successor to the ex-ruler of Bhopal. If we put the two together, it is manifest that Government are more anxious to give money to the ex-rulers . . .

Shri M. B. Thakore (Patan): May I know from the hon. Member in which case the privy purse has been increased?

Shri Prabhat Kar: I said, it is maintained.

Dr. Malkote (Raichur): May I know whether the hon. Member is pleading for the privy purse of somebody here?

Shri Prabhat Kar: I am not pleading for the privy purpose of anybody. While they are not paying adequate compensation to the political sufferers, they are maintaining the status of the ex-rulers who have been exploiting the country for all these years. That is what your Party is doing and that is my grouse.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should address the Chair.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I am sorry. These are the two pictures which do not speak well of the policy of Government.

With regard to the question of removal of statues of foreign rulers, it was stated that place could not be found and so they have not yet been removed; they will be removed when a suitable place for housing them is

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available. I do not know why in a big country like ours, at least within a wall or even to open space these statues which glorify the activities of the British rule cannot be put, after being removed from the public places. After thirteen years of independence, these should not be allowed to be demonstrated in big cities. They can easily be removed and put inside a wall, even if a house could not be built.

Coming to portraits in Government offices, today there are many leaders whose portraits are not allowed to be hung in Government offices. Permission is given only in the case of portraits of Mahatma Gandhi, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Rajendra Prasad. No permission is given so far as Netaji and other leaders are concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hanging of the portraits where?

Shri Prabhat Kar: In Government offices. In private houses, the question does not arise. Anybody can hang anybody's portrait. There are so many national leaders and their portraits should be hung in public places. It should not be restricted to one or two portraits.

Coming to one of the centrally administered areas—Delhi, the capital of this country—we know exactly what the policy of the Central Government is, because it is directly under the Home Ministry. Section 144 is continuing in Delhi for the last six years It is imposed on any procession by any political party or trade union. But for no other purpose is it imposed. I do not know how in a city section 144 is allowed to continue for more than six years. Is it not curtailment of the democratic right of the people of this place, a right which has been granted to them? Still, in spite of our representation no steps have been taken and it is going on.

So far as education in this State is concerned, if you visit any school you will find that students are sitting in camps and during both the hot summer months and cold winter months a majority of the students are studying under a canvas because there is no school building or anything of that kind. This is the state of affairs obtaining in the capital.

Coming to slums, Delhi is a beautiful city, so far as New Delhi is concerned. But if you cross the Ajmeri Gate or Delhi Gate you will see what the actual Delhi is. If you simply take the visitor and put him in Janpath or Rajpath he will think everything is fine here. But if he crosses the wall of New Delhi and sees old Delhi he will know the position obtaining here. Still, no steps are being taken to improve the situation.

Coming to crimes, broad day light robberies and murders are taking place in areas like Connaught Circus and I do not know whether I have to compliment the Home Ministry for this type of thing. Here we must remember that it is in the capital city of India that such things are taking place. Recently, in the evidence of a magistrate before a Tribunal, it was found that the *ilaqa* magistrates are at the beck and call of the employers. He said "whenever the Manager used to give a ring I used to go to his office". When he was asked whether there was a strike or some incident, he said "No, nobody was arrested". All the same the *ilaqa* magistrate visits the place at the beck and call of the manager because there was a strike. But when a dagger was shown on the workers of the *Times of India*, in spite of the representations made to the D.C. and others, not a single policeman was sent. But you will find a number of policemen attending the peaceful meetings of the trade unions of workers. The police is completely inefficient and incapable of finding out the culprits who commit broad day-light murders and robbery in Delhi. Neither are they able to

save the life and property of the people. They are only utilized for listening to the speeches at the trade meetings so that there may not be any trouble.

Coming to the Intelligence Branch, I am surprised at the way they are functioning. Whenever I go from place to place in railway, I reserve my berth. Whenever I go from Delhi to Calcutta or return from Calcutta to Delhi I find that 4 or 5 C.I.D. men are watching me, and at every station they see whether I am in the train. This is how the Intelligence Branch is working. When robberies and crimes are taking place, nothing is being done but they take every care to see that I am shadowed. Is this the purpose for which the police and the Intelligence Bureau are being maintained? I can understand their attending meetings where highly inflammable speeches are being made, according to the view of the Home Ministry, against the party in power. But I do not understand why the police should be there in the railway station to see whether I am boarding a train or not. I do not know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: To help the hon. Member, if there is some difficulty.

Shri Prabhat Kar: No, Sir. That is not so. If that is so, it would have been very much better. When my portfolio was actually pinched from the railway compartment, these people were not there to help me.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Shri Kar is much more important than the portfolio.

Shri Prabhat Kar: It may be more important. But why should the public exchequer be drained to see whether I am travelling in a train. I do not know why these things happen, so far as opposition parties are concerned. Why should the public exchequer be drained to see whether a particular person has booked his berth and is travelling in that compartment? Still, this is going on, so far as the Home Ministry is concerned. So, I would point out that the expenditure sanctioned for police is being misused in this manner for shadowing persons because they belong to the opposition party. I can understand the police spending more money for catching murderers or stopping crimes, but not for this purpose. This is the position, so far as police is concerned.

Lastly, I will come to the Central Government employees. Here is an assurance given to them which is mentioned in the report itself. So far as Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri is concerned, I know that he will consider this matter, particularly after the High Court has declared that rule 4-B is *ultra vires* the Constitution. It should immediately be taken out of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, with a view to create at least confidence in the minds of the people that judicial orders are respected not simply by the common men but also by the Government. That should be done immediately.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: (Kendrapara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we welcome Shastriji to this new responsibility of the Home Ministry, because this is a Ministry which has a very great and important role to play in the working of democracy in this country. Very much depends upon how far this Ministry by its work is able to create respect for law, for Constitution and for the Government of the country and how far the motto "that Government is best which governs the least" is properly worked out by this Ministry. We hope Shastriji, with his long experience not only in public life but also in the Government, with his balanced-temperament would bring a new outlook to this Ministry, as also to the Government as a whole. Therefore, I would not go into the details of the working of the Ministry in the past but would refer to some of the disturbing trends in this country which, I feel, are likely to hamper our progress and may ultimately thereaten the very fabric of our democratic government.

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

The Constitution was adopted at a time when probably we were not very clear about the aims and objectives before us and it is just possible that the new elements that have developed during the present period were not thought of. Therefore, we find that there is a certain amount of dissatisfaction in the country and also the emergence of forces which no democrat would ever appreciate. In this connection, I would not like to go into details but I would like to refer particularly to the emergence of communal forces in political field. Who is to blame? Probably, every political party—in fact, all of us—is to blame for that. But it is a fact that communal forces are very active, in this country, and instead of confining their activities to the particular problems which are social, economic, etc. to the minorities, for which I do not think there should be any objection, they are coming to the political field to create a feeling of division in this country.

Is it not time that we think seriously about it? It is Jabalpur today. It may appear in another part of the country tomorrow; I do not know. But it is time that we devised some means to prevent this. Is it not proper that this Parliament or this Ministry also gives some thought to whether we should not amend the Constitution or provide some measures under which no communal party would be permitted to enter into the political arena? I think some such measure is necessary for the healthy development of democracy in this country.

Along with it there are other problems also—the problem of linguistic minorities and of disputes between States. These are problems which may appear to be very minor, but they have a connection and implications which may affect the entire country. We have not been able to solve them to the satisfaction of anybody. Even this report which makes a mention of the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner's Report, of the functions of zonal councils or of border disputes does not indicate how far they have succeeded in ironing out differences and in bringing about reconciliation between these parties, or if they have so far failed to do so what they propose to do in future.

So far as the zonal councils are concerned, I feel they have utterly failed to tackle any of the problems that were expected to be solved by them. When the States Reorganisation Act was passed it was expected that once for all this dispute is settled and that the zonal councils should be the forum in which these disputing parties would sit together and resolve their differences. The hon. Home Minister was to preside over such meeting of the zonal council. We have seen in Assam it could not do anything. We have seen that in the Eastern Zonal Council the dispute between Orissa and Bihar has not even once been raised during the course of the last four years. We are told that some time back the Congress President suggested vesting of more powers in the zonal councils. I do not know how far it is justified and what the Government's view is about it. If the zonal councils are expected to discharge their function effectively, some policy should be laid down by the Government itself as has been advocated very many times in this House, namely, that so far as the border disputes between States are concerned, let us take the village of the linguistic area as the unit, take the opinion of the people and demarcate the areas, to which I do not think there will be much objection by any disputing party.

So far as the linguistic minorities are concerned, the reports of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities give us a very disturbing reading, I would say, in the sense that he points out difficulties and says that the State Governments do not want to do anything and he is helpless in the matter. What are you going to do? What does the Central Government and the Home Ministry propose

to do? Is it not necessary again that we vest more powers in the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner, like, for example, the Election Commisisoner or something like that, so that he may have the right to correct the wrong? These are some of the problems, I think, to which the Home Ministry should devote its serious attention.

Along with these I would also raise the question of privy purses and succession to the rulers. In the Constitution these things were provided. For the peaceful integration of these areas the rulers were given certain recognition and in the Constitution certain guarantees were given. From that period till today we have marched quite far and we are talking of a socialist pattern of society. I want to ask whether in such a pattern of society it is proper to have a privileged section and the other section. The rulers are a privileged section of society who enjoy certain very constitutional privileges, rights etc. Yet, they come to the political field and enjoy all the rights of a common citizen.

An Hon. Member: And join the Swatantra Party.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They may join the Swantantra Party. They joined the Congress previously and they are forming parties for themselves.

An Hon. Member: Most of them are in the Congress today.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This is really, I would say, a contradiction in the sense that there should not be any privileged society or privileges guaranteed under the Constitution. In the State of Orissa, it is known to everybody, giving of these allowances to ex-rulers' families etc. was used for a political purpose. Again, we find what has happened in Baster. I have no sympathy for that man. Some action was taken and the reasons advanced are really startling. If the person concerned was really abusing his authority and privileges long, long since, why is it that action was taken only recently? Some people are accused of political motives. What I propose to suggest is this. Let us have a code of conduct and decide how far we will permit this privileged section to continue in this fashion in our society and whether we should also amend the Constitution to tell them that they will not have both the things together. This is a matter to which, I think, serious attention should be given.

Coming to another point, I would refer to the administration of justice because that also is the responsibility of this Ministry. In this connection I will say that we often hear complaints in this House regarding delay in disposing of cases by High Courts etc., still, there are High Courts in which permanent appointments have been delayed or are not being made. I would particularly refer to the case of the Orissa High Court where, I am told, a permanent vacancy has occurred but it is not being filled up. I hope the hon. Home Minister will look into the matter.

The next point I want to refer to is about the IAS cadre. In this IAS cadre we have two sections, so to say: one is the promoted IAS, the other is the direct recruit. It seems there is a lot of dissatisfaction and heart-burning, because the rules are made in such a manner as not to permit the promoted IAS officers to occupy senior posts which, according to their experience and long period of service, normally would go to them. It is said the rules are such that so far as the promoted IAS officers is concerned, no confirmation is necesasry for him. So far as the direct recruit is concerned he remains for about four years as officiating or under the probation period till he is confirmed. And the promoted IAS officer, although he has qualified for the senior post, is given a post which is below that of the officiating IAS officer who is a direct recruit. And these officers are liable to reversion even after promotion. So what happens is that the

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promoted IAS officer is not able to go to the senior posts and probably he may have to retire before he ever reaches that position. I think the rules, if they really create this disparity, should be so changed as to remove this difficulty.

I am told that during the old ICS period there were 'listed posts' and the holders of these posts were entitled not only to more pay but were eligible to all senior posts also. In this matter I would suggest, let the seniority be assigned to the promoted officer below the last confirmed man in the IAS in the State cadre. If that is done, then justice would be done.

In this connection, it has come to my notice that in Orisa specially the pay that a promoted IAS officer gets is much below what a person of his rank gets in the State judicial service. There is a difference on account of certain rules prevailing there, and if it has not come to the notice of the Ministry, I hope they will correct it and make it rational and remove this difficulty.

I would next come to the question of prohibition. In this matter we are not sure as to what the Central Government wants. Are they really serious about implementing the Directive Principles of the Constitution? If they are, then what is the directive that they have given to the States?

Shri Goray (Poona): Mr. Datar had said that really it is not possible.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If it is not posible, let us know. Let there not be any contradiction between the States and the Centre in this respect. I was told that in one State, anticipating that they would scrap prohibition they have provided some money in the budget. These things are happening. I would therefore like to know what is the definite policy of the Ministry in this matter.

On the question of the removal of untouchability, of course, the Central Governments comes by way of helping and promoting such activities and we find in this report that grants are being given to many non-official organisations. I do not know whether the Ministry has any machinery to check as to whether this money is being utilised for the purpose for which it is meant or not. There have been some organisations which were formed just with the expectation that they would receive some money. I have seen it myself in Orissa. There is what is called the Depressed Classes League or a body by some such name.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: (Rohtak): It is an all-India body.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This organisation was formed in Orissa only when they know that grants would be made available to them. I would like to know whether this organisation has any other fund excepting what they get from the Government of Orissa and the Government of India, and whether it is not a fact that this organisation has built up huge property in the shape of buildings, cars, etc. and very little is done towards the real work of removal of untouchability. There were also some allegations against this organisation in the Orissa Assembly. The previous Ministry promised to go into the matter. I would like the Home Ministry to follow that and see that there are proper accounts for this body and that they are audited and made known.

The other thing that I want to refer to is about Kashmir. I find from this report that in 1960-61 we had provided Rs. 62:347 lakhs for development schemes in Kashmir. This is a very good thing. We should go to their help much more than that in order to see that the economic difficulties of the people in that State are removed. But the Ministry has not given us any idea about the very disconcerting reports that we receive often. It is said—these things have been published in certain books and people have given affidavits in the

Court that they are tortured, harrassed and inhuman treatment has been given to them by Indian officers.

Shri A. M. Tariq: (Jammu and Kashmir): Question. That is not correct.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Ministry can contradict me.

Shri A. M. Tariq: I can contradict my friend.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: My hon'ble friend may be an interested party. I would like to know from the minutes if it is not true.

Again, there are cases which are continuing in the courts for more than three years now. And in some cases even the committal stage has not been reached. There is long delay going on and we are told that fabulous amounts are being paid to the lawyers and others. I want to know whether the Government of India is bearing any part of the expenditure in connection with these cases. This is a matter about which I want clarification from the Home Ministry.

And the last point, before I conclude, is regarding Delhi itself. In Delhi, the report says, there are about 11,000 police officers. But I am told that among this number there are about 200 officers such as sub-inspectors and inspectors who are officiating for the last eight to ten years, and direct recruitment is made for these appointments, whereas these persons are not being confirmed. I hope the hon. the Home Minister will look into the matter.

14 hrs.

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): The Ministry of Home Affairs occupies a pride of place in the Government of India. It deals, amongst other things, with the relations between the Centre and the States, internal security, the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the recruitment to the civil services, and the other branches of administration.

I have had the privilege of congratulating the Home Minister, the late Shri G. B. Pant, last year while speaking on the Demands of this Ministry. He is no more with us today. He used to pilot the affairs of this Ministry with wisdom and statesmanship, but today he is not with us. But it gives me satisfaction that the responsibilities have fallen on the worthy shoulders of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, who, according to a statement of the journalists, which I remember to have read recently, is an expression not so much of ambition or of views as of character. He is a very humble person, who is worthy of the post that has been assigned to him, and I wish him all success and we hope that this Ministry under his wise guidance and leadership will achieve wonderful results.

Shri Prabhat Kar referred to the Central Government employees' strike which occurred last year, and he said that about seven hundred cases were still pending. Is it possible to see that all these cases are looked into immediately? The cases have to be reviewed, and it takes some time necessarily. To remember having written to our late Home Minister about some cases which related to the State of Orissa, about eleven cases pertaining to the employees of the office of the Accountant-General, in Orissa, and he was good enough to reply to me stating that he had looked into those things, and seven cases had been dropped, and four cases were pending enquiry. When I complained to him that the Accountant-General, Orissa was biassed against these employees, he transferred these cases for enquiry to the Accountant-General, West Bengal. So, it clearly shows that Government are alive and responsive to any complaint that is brought to their notice. I am sure that whatever cases are pending against these employees, provided they do not come within the three

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categories, namely cases which are guilty of gross violence, cases which are guilty of gross misbehaviour and cases of sabotage, will be leniently and justly dealt with.

My hon. friend Shri Prabhat Kar has also referred to the State of Orissa and the way in which the President's rule was imposed. I need not refer to it again in detail, since we had a full discussion in this House on an earlier occasion.

He referred also to the mid-term elections. Everybody in this House has complained that the imposition of President's rule put an end to the democratic set-up, and every Member was anxious that this democratic set-up should be revived as early as possible. So, what had to be done, has been done. The mid-term elections have been announced just an hour ago. So, we are happy that the State of Orissa goes to the polls in mid-June, and very soon, we hope that the democratic set-up will be restored. At the same time, he complained that June was not congenial for holding elections, because the summer would be severe and there was the likelihood of the outbreak of monsoon. Of course, there are seasons all over the year. This coalition came to an end not at the convenient time, but elections have to be held within six months; otherwise, the time has to be extended. The anxiety of hon. Members has to be respected by Government, and if Government have to order early elections, they have to be ordered in June and not later. So, I do not see how any hon. Member could question the wisdom of Government in ordering early elections in Orissa in the month of June.

My hon. friend also referred to the position of the linguistic minorities and referred in this connection to the disturbances in Assam and the communal riots in Jabalpur. They are really disquieting. But these are matters which fall within the ambit of the States' authority. It is for the respective States to look to the welfare of the linguistic minorities and see that they enjoy all the rights and privileges just like the members of the majority community. But in Assam, as had been evident from the full discussion that we had in this House, we find that the State Government failed to meet with the situation. One reason which emerged in the course of the discussion was that the officers of the State were not diligent in the discharge of their duties. I consider that in these border areas or areas where linguistic or religious minorities reside, the officers not of that State but of some other States should be put in charge, so that they can discharge their functions and duties with diligence and without fear or favour. I think the Government of India, especially the Home Ministry, is alive to this problem, and am sure that steps will be taken to see that these unfortunate incidents do not recur in any part of the country.

I have had a word of praise for the civil services of our Government. Our civil services compare very favourably with those in any part of the world. We have a civil service here which is on a par with that in England. Here and there, there may be some lapses, and human nature being what it is, there are bound to be lapses, and Government are taking special steps to see that these lapses do not occur.

From the *Sixth Annual Report of the Administrative Vigilance Division*, we find that several steps have been taken to see that these corrupt practices and irregularities do not occur, and steps have been taken in all the Ministries to see that wherever such irregularities or malpractices occur, they have been put to an end to.

I have a word of praise for the Special Police Establishment also,

which is functioning under the supervision of this Ministry, for the various steps that it has taken in the year under review.

I find that there are disputes between States and States. Recently, we have found that there are disputes between the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Mysore regarding the distribution of the waters of the rivers Godavari and Krishna. Similarly, there are disputes regarding the border areas between State and State. The zonal councils are functioning under the supervision of the Home Ministry, but I feel that the zonal councils should be vested with more powers and they should be more effective in the settlement of these disputes and see that these do not magnify into disputes and the respective States come to a mutual understanding and agreement on all points of dispute.

My hon. friend Shri Surendranath Dwivedy referred to the border areas of Seraikela and Kharaswan which lie in Bihar, and he has stressed the claims of Orissa State to these areas.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: (Pali): It is a hardy annual.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I entirely agree with him, and I support him, but I say that it is an old thing which has been hanging fire for several years and decades, but it can be settled only by mutual agreement.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What attempt has been made?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I look forward to the day when this matter would be settled amicably between the two States.

My hon. friend has also referred to the administration of justice and the delay in disposal of cases. Steps have been taken not only by the Supreme Court but also by the High Courts, and they have implemented various recommendations of the Law Commission to avert the delays in the disposal of cases. Being a lawyer myself, I find that of late, in recent years, there is not much pendency of cases in the courts, in the High Courts as also in the mofussil courts. I also feel that Government should implement the other recommendations, regarding administration of justice, made by the Law Commission as early as possible. I do not know what difficulties Government find in the way of the implementation of the recommendations; nevertheless, attempts should be made to see that these recommendations are implemented as early as possible.

I find that the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which is under the jurisdiction of this Ministry, has been well looked after, but much remains to be done. It cannot be done in a day; it is not the money that Government gives that would solve the problem. It is a socio-economic problem, and it is the duty of the majority community and the persons belonging to the higher castes to see that the down trodden and the low-caste people come up to their level. It is also a socio-economic problem. So this is a problem which bristles with several difficulties. But I am sure in course of time if we keep up this tempo of activity, there is sure to be improvement. There is a marked change in regard to the improvement of the condition of scheduled castes, but not so much as regards the scheduled tribes. This is quite understandable. I come from a place where 40 per cent of the population are scheduled tribes. They are still in an undeveloped condition as they used to be some years ago. Still, there is some improvement by way of opening of schools and roads, soil conservation measures and other developmental activities, which have imbibed in them a spirit of development, and they are slowly coming up. But this is a matter which can be achieved only in our long period. We cannot expect outstanding results in a year or two.

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Shri Surendranath Dwivedy referred to the privy purses given to the ex-rulers. It is a matter of high policy. The right to privy purses of these rulers has been enshrined in the Constitution. The question is whether they should be deprived of these privy purses. I personally see no reason why they should be deprived of these privy purses, because they voluntarily agreed to integrate with the rest of India. We have abolished zamindaris and are paying them compensation. These rulers have given up their rights over their States and they have to get some compensation. This is given on an annual basis. It is, I think, too early to think of abrogating this provision. In course of time, the House may think of abrogating the privy purses that the rulers are entitled to under the Constitution now.

My hon. friend, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, also referred to Prohibition. This policy of Prohibition has been embarked upon by a number of States. But we see that this policy is not effective. The Government are losing revenue. But in some cases, when Prohibition is extended in several districts, there is an increase in revenue. This is a paradox. Dr. Katju, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, is reported to have said that it is a paradox that with the extension of Prohibition to several districts, in his State there is an increase in revenue also. It is paradoxically increasing. This is a matter which rests with the people. Social education is the primary requisite to which attention should be paid. Unless people are educated on the benefits of Prohibition, it is not possible for any law or any measure of the Government to put an end to this evil of drink.

By and large, the achievements of the Ministry during the year under review are creditable and I support the Demands.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The discussions on this Ministry are overshadowed by the great loss suffered by the nation in the demise of our leader Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, who was a doyen among Indian statesmen. It will be difficult to replace him in public life. Of him it can be truly said that he died in harness and the way in which he died really proves the extent and width of the services rendered by him to the nation. He was an unrivalled parliamentarian and a great statesman.

In our new Home Minister, we have one of the most respected men in the country. He has got a great record of national service. I have had occasions elsewhere to proclaim that he is one of the most respected men in India. I pray that he should be given good health and cheer to carry on his onerous duties in the years to come.

We in India today are now in a very proud position. We have got a settled democratic way of life. We are living under a Government dedicated to justice and equal treatment for all. In the whole of the Asian land mass, two other countries used to be compared to ours, Turkey and Japan. After the recent history in Turkey, our pre-eminent position is really noteworthy.

But while saying this, that we can pat ourselves in the back so far as internal security is concerned, the gift of an orderly government, I notice that among the registered foreigners in India, the Chinese number 12,000 and odd, second only to the Tibetans who are mostly refugees. This is not a frightening thing by itself, but if you will permit me, I will repeat the old *cliche* that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. I am sure the Home Ministry will watch the activities and movements of these foreigners.

While saying this, I also want to plead for extension of the activities

of National Rifle Association and the Home Guards organisation. Not that the one is connected with the other, but it is very essential that we do everything in our power to see to it that our internal security is assured.

A nation owes much to its public services and its armed forces so far as good government is concerned. We have been fortunate in having really excellent public services who have lived up to the great traditions of the past and who are, if I may say so, improving day by day.

I am glad to notice that there is a dynamism so far as this Ministry is concerned. The record of arrears has dropped in the last five years from 34·5 per cent to 16·3 per cent, in spite of the great increase in the volume of business of the Ministry by about 25 per cent during this period. I am referring to the last five years. I am glad also that the Ministry has been able to abolish 56 posts, and keep unfilled 44, throughout 1960-61. Unless a check is placed on the constant tendency of government departments to expand continuously, the well-known Parkison's Law will start to function. In placing a ban on the creation of all posts excepting those required for Plan schemes and security purposes, the Ministry has made a commendable beginning. Direct recruitment to the posts of upper division clerks has been stopped, in keeping with the recommendations of the Pay Commission, and the vacancies are to be filled by promotion of lower division clerks who will now be able to appear and pass competitive examinations in certain proportions in so far as the upper ranks are concerned.

In so far as the training of our services is concerned, it is not merely necessary to streamline their education is keeping with modern enquirements, but also to inject into every one of our officers an all-India outlook. It particularly so as regards the police officers, and I hope that the training given at the Central Police Training College at Mount Abu will be able to attract junior police officers in the various States. I now find that these officers are coming to this College.

I pleaded with our late Home Minister for the restoration of the half holiday on Saturdays, and I repeat that now. It will be a great benefit to our employees. Not only must our workers be efficient but they must also be healthy. Withoot proper exercise and change in their daily routine, good health cannot be enjoyed by our service personnel. Very few of them are taking exercise now. They have got only one day off in the week. I am glad that excursions and holiday trips are being arranged for them and I hope this will be made compulsory for all cadres. There is no use comparing conditions in the west with the tropical conditions in India. In cold countries, the whole problem is a very different one.

The welfare of backward classes and scheduled tribes, to which reference was made by my hon. friend, Shri Jaganatha Rao, is a matter on which it is noteworthy that a tentative allocation of nearly Rs. 100 crores has been made for the Third Plan period. In so far as the allocations for 1960-61 are concerned, they were larger than during the first four years of the Second Plan. In the central sector, 97 per cent—if I am not mistaken—of the allocations has been utilised in the Delhi Administration and other areas. It is very gratifying to note that the members of the backward classes and Scheduled Tribes are doing well in competitive examinations, which is very important, and are trying to take their rightful place in the administration of the country.

We have increasingly to realise that India is becoming a world centre. So far as international conferences are concerned, as many as twelve conferences were held. Recently we had the ECAFE conference. Last year nine foreign delegations visited India.

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I am glad to be able to congratulate the Home Ministry on the lead given by the Delhi Administration so far as legislation is concerned. Bills passed here in Parliament have to be the model for the rest of India. I am glad that lead has been given so far as land reforms and primary education are concerned. I hope this will be followed by the rest of India.

In so far as the judiciary is concerned, I will permit myself with your leave, to say a word or two. We feel proud of the highest traditions that are being maintained by the judiciary in India. The Judges in the Supreme Court and various other courts are really very hard worked. It may not be realised that many Judges fall ill even while in office, and that very few of them live long enough to enjoy a life of retirement. Such is the strain of the work. The law being a continuous process of learning . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is looking towards the Member speaking, and the Member is addressing the hon. Minister. I am out of the picture altogether.

Shri P. K. Deo: (Kalahandi): He should address the Chair.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I have appreciation from him when he nods. I hope he agrees with me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But it should not be only his nod that should be sought.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: As I was saying, law being a continuous process of learning, persons connected with law have to keep themselves abreast not only of the various trends in law, but also of the changing social conditions. They have to be familiar with the legal learning also. I am glad Shri Jaganatha Rao referred to the fact that many of the recommendations, very good recommendations, of the Law Commission have not yet been given priority for implementation by the Union Government. It is very essential to strive for a complete integration in all aspects of life in India. The knowledge and experience of the learned Attorney-General, Shri M. C. Setalwad and his colleagues should be fully utilised and the recommendation that they have unanimously made that a portion of the Judges in each court should be from outside the State is worth pondering over.

I take every possible opportunity in this House to impress on the hon. Members that the judiciary not only occupies a very important place in the public life of India, but is also perhaps the most popular institution in India. Judges have, no doubt, to be above all controversy, and they have to keep aloof. And they are doing it, and they are living up to the highest traditions so far as the judiciary is concerned. Every endeavour, I would suggest, should be made to see that the Legal Practitioners Bill becomes a law soon. I was connected with it as Chairman of the Select Committee. It is now going to be called the Indian Advocates Bill. I hope it will become law very soon.

Shri Datar: That is the Law Minister's work.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Recently there was a meeting of the Chief Justices—that is connected with this Ministry—and I believe they have recommended that an all-India Judiciary should also be set up.

Shri Datar: That is a diffrent question.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The one is not directly connected with the other, but just as it is important to have an all-India Judicial Service, you must also have an all-India Bar, and I hope sooner than later this will be given effect to.

Then, with your leave, I wish to urge upon the Government of India and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, to bring the northern most State in India completely within the Indian Union, and as far as possible, to make all the laws applicable to that State. I know a beginning has been made. Many laws are being applied, but I think it is very essential to hurry up that process of integrating that State completely with India.

With great statesmanship, our Prime Minister was able, by a significant utterance in the House to allay the suspicions in so far as the language controversy is concerned. Many people in South India were agitating against the imposition of Hindi and the elimination of English as the language for the various purposes of the Union. The Prime Minister's recent statement that there was going to be no imposition of Hindi, that English would continue as an additional or associate language for all-India purposes and that English would continue indefinitely till such time as the non-Hindi people want, is being followed up by a proposal to give legislative sanction to it. I hope it will be done very soon. By reaffirming this stand, the Home Ministry has changed the situation, as it were in most parts of India. I envisage that sooner than later the language controversy will die a natural death.

I wish this Ministry another year of great and useful work, not only in the uplift of the backward classes and in the preservation of law and order in the country, but also in so far as the emotional integration of India, and complete integration, is concerned. It is very essential that the zones are made more and more important. The Ministry should exert itself in this direction. I am amused whenevr references are made to rivers as if they are rivers only of a particular State. Especially perennial rivers belong to the whole of India. It is really amusing to come across disputes so far as rivers are concerned, one State fighting another State in regard to its rights. It is not merely riparian rights. What will happen if this takes place in respect of coal, for instance, which belongs to one or two States? If a State says it will not send it outside the State, it will be tragic, and I cannot even envisage what will happen in such circumstances. Therefore, it is very important that some of these points are looked at from the national point of view, and I have no doubt that this Ministry will endeavour to bring about the fruition of integrated India in every respect.

Shrimati Renukay Ray (Malda): Before I say anything about the Ministry's Demands, I should like to say a word about something which every one is feeling here today, the void that has been created by the death of our beloved Pantji, who was one of the most distinguished leaders of this country. I know that the present Home Minister, along with every one else, is feeling this, and as this is uppermost in our minds when we start discussing these Demands, we cannot help referring to it.

One thing that is exercising our minds today is the need for resources for the Third Plan, which is just beginning. However vital the need for resources be, it is equally vital and necessary that the machinery through which we implement these plans comes up to the standards required. Although it is a welcome move on the part of the planners to have laid some emphasis this time on the machinery of administration, I do have to say with all respect that I do not feel that this stress has been equal to the needs, for the most important thing is that we overhaul this entire machinery. If we want a machinery which is fitted and geared to the needs of a Welfare State, then the patchwork method that we have been going through, repairing the machinery here and other, and trying to adjust it in some manner to the new needs is not, I claim, a complete

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answer to our needs in a proper fashion.

14.29 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

What is required is a complete overhaul, so that we can really get what we want from the machinery of administration. And here, I would like to distinguish between the personnel and the machinery. The personnel might be very good—I do not deny that some are good—but many require further training, and I shall lay emphasis on this particular point later. I feel that it is not only a question of the personnel, but the procedures and the machinery. I do not want to go into a great deal of detail on this one subject, because there are other points on which I want to speak. But I have to bring to notice one or two points which, I think, are of over-all importance.

For instance, in the top levels of administration we find that still there is the inevitable shift from the district to the State level, and once people come to the State or the Centre, they stick there. This is going on in spite of all that has been said in this House. How can people who have been removed for long long years from the actual field of administration, who are out of touch with the current things, lay down the principles and policies that are to be followed—not only the policies but even the details—in some outlying district? I have said it before—and other hon. Members of the House has suggested also—that the District Magistrates who is the pivot of the district administration must be of the highest calibre. If we are to really get the quality that is required there—I do not say the quality is not good, but it should be better—there should be some kind of interplay between the State level and th district level. A man who is fit to hold district charge should also be fit to hold a good position in the State Secretariat. It should not be felt that once a person has come to the Secretariat, he is too important to go back to district level if he is a good officer. It is even more important from the Centre to the State. This ttndency to stick on for years and years—for 20 years sometimes—without knowing what is happening in the State has been one of the causes of orders being sent which are completely out of touch with the realities as they happen in the State Administration.

One word about co-ordination. The last speaker referred to Parkinson's law. And, I want to speak about commitology, which Parkinson has mentioned. Commitology has become the fashion today. When we want co-ordination we have more committees on co-ordination, at the State level, at the Central level and at all kinds of levels except the field level where the implementation takes place, whre co-ordination is lacking completely, where each authority is treading on the other's toes. The Block administrations are going wrong are going wrong because there is no proper co-ordination. But, commitology goes on and we have co-ordinating committees of all kinds. I do not decry co-ordinating committees. But, I say that the co-ordinating committee must be able to bring about results at the field level. That is something which has got to be seen both by the Central Ministry as well as by their State counterparts.

We have been trying hoarse about the need for synchronising of resources. When resources are required they do not come. I am not talking of resources in money alone but in kind also. When a multipurpose Block is started, the expectant Tribal people find buildings come up but they do not find anything being done there: or they find officers are posted there but seeds do not come. As in the Tribal areas it is in other areas also. But it is vitally necessary in the

Tribal areas, that we should have proper synchronisation.

Before I go into details about welfare schemes for the Backward Classes, there is one point which I want to mention which is of a vastly different nature. That is a subject to which our minds are attuned today.

We are talking about lack of national integration in this country. It is true that what has happened in Assam, what has happened in Jabalpur are things which bring us up against some of the most vital problems of today. And yet, I do feel that not sufficient is being done regarding overhauling the administrative machinery.

One of the speakers today mentioned something about this. I would like to repeat that it is essential that such communal passions that have been coming up recently must be kept down with a firm hand; and, here, the Central Ministry has to take a hand. I cannot but mention here that when that great man, the late Home Minister went to Assam, he made certain suggestions. But these suggestions were completely disregarded. If the suggestions of even such a great leader of our country were to be disregarded, in this manner, it is something to think over. Unless we overcome these passions we are likely to go astray, and our nation doomed.

I should also like to bring to the notice of this House that it was stated in this House that an overall judicial inquiry into what is happening in Assam would be made at the appropriate time. Is the time not yet appropriate for such a judicial inquiry? I would like to have a reply on that point.

During the remaining little time at my disposal I would like to lay some particular emphasis on the schemes for the welfare of the Backward Classes. In the Third Five Year Plan there are Rs. 100 crores for this purpose. And, I understand, additional resources, if necessary, will be provided. So, here, it is not a question of lack of funds, as in the case of some other social welfare schemes. Here if we are to achieve the results that we want, if we are to go ahead and bring about the integration of the Backward Classes in such a manner that they get equal educational and social opportunities that they can feel that they are like all other citizens, then, there are certain things that have to be done which are now not being done.

I should like to say that, on, this matter, committees have met and made recommendations. The Social Welfare Team on Backward Classes has made many recommendations on particular points, especially in the Tribal areas. The Home Ministry set up a committee under the famous expert on Tribal Affairs, Mr. Elwin. That committee has endorsed the social welfare team's recommendations, on many counts; and they have also made detailed recommendations. I should like to know from this Ministry what is being done.

A question was asked about these recommendations in the Rajya Sabha. In reply to that question, the Ministry of Home Affairs agreed on principle right through on almost every point. I want to know if those recommendations are accepted, why they are not being executed.

In saying this, I want to lay particular emphasis on one or two points which, I think, are of vital consequence. First of all, I would like to lay stress on the fact that we have been talking about the welfare of the Tribals; but we should also be aware of the fact that there has been a progressive extinction of tribal rights on land due to the fact of their ignorance. A committee should be appointed as recommended, to see how there can be some restoration of lands to the Tribals, the lands of which they have been deprived due to sheer ignorance not only by individuals, but by the State itself on many counts?

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

We have the multi-purpose blocks. We have set up some training centres. But, as yet, we do not think it as of great importance that those who are going to look after these blocks should have a proper approach to the Tribals to understand what they need and to fulfil them. Far from having any special training for the purpose, which, I think, is required, we find that invariably those who have not done well in other places are posted to the remote Tribal areas. Surely, this should be reserved; and it must be men who have done well and singularly well in other places that should be sent, not as a punishment but as a reward, to the remote areas of the country, the outlying areas where they can do distinguished service. That is the first thing. Then, there should be some allowances. This has been recommended by the two committees—that there should be special allowances paid to the officers posted to these areas to make up for the many disadvantages from which they suffer. They have to send their children to far off places for education. All these things have to be taken into account. If we are really sincere, if we are really serious that we want the success of the schemes for which large amounts have been given, then we must have the wherewithal and trained personnel to start with.

The standardisation of training is required not only for the officials who take part in these schemes but also the people in the many non-official organisations who get grants for this purpose. Sir, if this is to be continued, the personnel who carry out the work there also need training and that training must also be given. It is no use just having sympathy. It may be that the non-official organisations have sympathy. They must also have the knowledge through which they can help the schemes. Apart from that, whether it is tribal people, harijans or people belonging to other backward classes, these things are true for all. I have mentioned tribals in particular because in their case success or failure completely depends on the approach with which we face their problems.

Sir, I do not want to go into any more details, but there are many other points here which I hope the Home Ministry will take into account and implement as soon as possible. I will now turn to a very important point on which I will just say a few words and then conclude, and that is about the need for proper personnel for our public enterprises. We have to expand the public sector in this country.

Mr. Speaker: How dwoes it arise in the Home Ministry's Demands?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: It arises in this sense that those who are to man the public enterprises must also have a particular kind of training that is required for such enterprises. It is true that in the Ministry's report we find that they have set up a business management pool and they have drawn some people into it. But I think, in view of the fact that the public sector is going to expand much more we should face it with a far more determined effort. It is the Home Ministry which undertakes the training of personnel on all India level, I suppose, on these various accounts. That is why I bring it to the notice particularly of the Home Minister—he is not in his seat at the moment, but I hope his Deputy will convey to him—that it is very essential if we are to succeed in expanding our public sector that the personnel that is to man that sector must have adequate knowledge and understanding of it. I welcome the setting up of this pool. But I think if that industrial management pool itself is to come up to satisfy our requirements many more persons will have to have adequate practical training, not merely theoretical training, so that they can understand the things and carry out the work in the public sector.

Before I conclude, I welcome the fact that the Home Ministry has in certain ways gone ahead and has tried to bring in a few of the reforms. But, as I said in the beginning, it is no use tinkering with this machinery. If we want to bring in a socialistic pattern of society that we are speaking about, if we want to have even a welfare State, then the personnel through whom we implement our plans must be fully trained in adequate numbers.

With these words, Sir, I support the Demands relating to this Ministry.

Shrimati Vijya Raje (Chatra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the very beginning I would like to thank you for according me this opportunity today to express my views here in this House.

In participating in the Home Ministry's Demands discussion, first of all I would like to compliment the Ministry for their laudable effort in carrying out the tremendous task of looking after the country's welfare which as we all know is no joke, and it is like a parental body looking after the general welfare of the whole country. Not only that, in a way it is to co-ordinate the work of the other ministries as well. So, considering the very heavy burden of responsibilities and that too of such varying nature, which this Ministry has to shoulder, I feel there is no doubt that they have done their job pretty well. Nevertheless, I would like to humbly put forward a few points for the consideration of this House.

I would like to stress the seriousness of the situation in regard to poronographic literature and books on the bookstalls, streets and by-lanes of big cities in this land. The danger first started with the English publications and now it is well spread in the other Indian languages too, thus almost completing the circle. A quiet visit to any bookstall in out-of-way places and shuffling of magazines and books here and there will reveal to us the enormity of this problem. Our young boys and girls are nursed in the privacy of the homes and brought up with great care to be good boys and girls or are educated in the schools and boarding houses under the powerful influence of good teachers. But a casual journey by anyone of them across a train or even walking on one of the crowded streets of the large cities will easily get them into contact with undesirable literature. Under the cover of attractive and otherwise pleasant reading, objectionable printed literature consisting of obscene stories and stories on crime and horror is kept underneath for these impressionable young minds for them to purchase and peruse. It is time that each bookstall holder keeps a list of books and magazines which he sells, penalising for any objectionable literature that is not within the purview of this list. It is time that police officers who are not only sympathetic but really earnest in the cause of stamping out this evil, pay periodical visit to these stalls—whether they be railway or any other stall in the cities. They will have to keep a vigilant eye on the local presses too which indulge in printing such harmful and objectionable literature. The work of supression has to be done also at the very source at the customs or at the ports. Whole loads of literature are imported day in and day out, and there I think the Commerce Ministry should not be lax in granting licences.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should also step in by undertaking to prepare a whole list of informative, instructive, good and interesting literature, books and magazines for the perusal of our youngsters. Thus, altogether a concerted and joint action by all these various ministries concerned is sorely needed.

The care of our youngsters is one of our vital responsibilities. If we neglect on this front we are sure to

[Shrimati Vijya Raje]

perish. We cannot afford to neglect this aspect longer. If we do so we shall not be able to build a strong and healthy nation—healthy in mind and body. Character impaired at the very foundation is hard to repair later on. If the foundation is spoiled at the very source, how can it throw out pure water—pure water of nationalism, vitality and strength of our nation? Good reading makes a perfect man and foul reading ultimately damages the mind and the soul of not only an individual but that of the nation as well.

Speaking of democracy, Sir, there are still one or two grave dangers facing us—those from casteism and communalism. The Home Ministry, more than any other Ministry, has a profound duty of waging a battle royal against these evils. It can make itself felt by putting first things first and all other unimportant things afterwards. We have not secured independence to fritter it away on casteism and communalism. Casteism is threatening the very foundations of our democracy and communalism is even worse. Even after 13 years of independence, not only have we been unable to wipe out these evils but we find that they are now trying to lift their heads triumphantly over us. New forces are seen on the stage and there are new dangers coming ahead. Whatever happened in my own State of Madhya Pradesh during the last few weeks was indeed most tragic and disturbing. It is indeed a matter of shame and humiliation that we seem to be sinking into the mirekilling each other, laying hands on each other, whether belonging to this or that community. Security of life and property, both are ingredients of democracy. We must be able to guarantee complete sense of law and order to every individual in this land. It is the permanent duty of the Home Ministry to see that in every State of India these principles are respected not only by letter but by the spirit of the law. Law and order will have to be ruthlessly administered so that nothing can endanger the safety of the individual as well as his property.

The Ministry may also take note of another danger that is cropping up rather surreptitiously. For a democracy to function effectively, it is necessary that the bureaucracy is not only efficient but is impartial and above party politics. In my humble opinion, I feel that probably it may be due to our own weaknesses and shortcomings that the bureaucracy today are gradually crossing their limit and are wielding their influence more than is desirable which, I am afraid, cuts at the very root of our democratic principles. Unless we reform and improve in this direction, our democracy is in danger. The Home Ministry is not merely in charge of the entire official machinery but will also have to play a correcting role of maintaining a proper balance between the leaders of public opinion and officials.

In conclusion, I would like to stress once again the urgency and importance of my first two points: the eradication of pornographic literature and casteism and communalism from the country. I know these days most of our minds are preoccupied with many issues of vital importance, both in the international and in the home front, such as the near-explosive Congo situation, the Laos situation and the inhuman and most out-of-date sort of Apartheid and segregation policy of the Verwoerd Government in South Africa and the ambitious colonial policy of Portugal in our very home Goa, in India. Why go so far? What about the danger at our own borders? We certainly cannot tolerate infringement of our territory even by an inch. I realise this, and I feel that all these and many others are bound to agitate and engage our minds. But still, in spite of all this I maintain we cannot afford to neglect the most important aspect of our nation-building programme and that is the

strengthening of our national character. To be able to meet our external enemies, we have first to win over our internal enemies, without which all of our efforts to rebuild our country may go in vain, and all the big structures which we have already built and are going to build may all crumble down like a house of cards. Therefore, I humbly appeal to this House to try and find out some ways and means to eradicate these evils which cut at the very foundation of our newly-won freedom and democracy.

Shri Manaen (Darjeeling): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Home Affairs, I feel constrained to bring forward a matter which is of great importance for the people of my area. *viz.* the question in regard to the Nepali language. I will discuss this question against the background of the Report of the Comissioner for Linguistic Minorities, and the statement recently made in the West Bengal legislature. At the outset, I will take up the report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. I admit that I could have waited until the Report itself came for discussion in the House, but the question of language is so seriously agitating the minds of the people of my area that I feel this hon. House should be seized of this problem so that some constructive solution is found out.

We had hoped that the Second Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities would be more realistic in its approach and human in its understanding of the problems of linguistic minorities, but we were utterly disappointed. The first report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities was far from satisfactory. It had given a lot of erroneous and misleading informations. The Second Report seems to have gone one step ahead and has given information which are absolutely confusing and wrong.

At page 18 of paragraph 50 of the Report, it is stated as follows:

> "The Nepali speaking minority form 0.66 p.c. of the total population of the State. Their main concentration is in Darjeeling (25 p.c.)...." etc.

On what data did the Commissioner base his calculation that the Nepalis form only 25 per cent of the population of the Darjeeling district? Is this the product of his distorted imagination or did he base his calculation on the information of some responsible officer? I personally feel, whatever the case, the Commissioner can be said to be guilty of what can be called a form of genocide. In genocide, mass messacre takes place and the number of the victimised in the community or race is reduced, if not exterminated, by mass killing. The form of genocide of which the Commissioner, Shri Malik, can be said to be guilty of is one where deliberate attempts have been made to reduce the number of a community by jugglery of figures. At page XXXIX of the Handbook of the District of Darjeeling, in the introductory chapter, it is said as follows:

> "The following is the account of persons originating in the hills. The first to be discussed are the Nepalese of whom there are over 2,90,000."

This is from the Census Report, 1951. The total population of the district is 4,45,241. From the pattern of population and its language texture, as shown at page 72 and 76 of the chapter on population tables in the handbook on Darjeeling district, it will become abundantly clear that the population of the Nepali speaking people in Darjeeling is over three lakhs. Thus the percentage of Nepali-speaking people will be comfortably over 70.

The Ministry of Home Affairs, in their memorandum on the safeguards

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for linguistic minorities, in paragraph 8, have stated:

> "if 70 per cent or more of the total population of a district consists of a group which is minority in the State as a whole, the language of the minority group and not the State language should be the official language in that district".

Paragraph 9 says that "the Government of India are in agreement with these proposals and propose to advise the State Governments to adopt them." This Memorandum is reproduced on page 63 of the Report.

Article 350B of the Constitution enjoins on the Commissioner to investigate into the matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities and to submit a report to the President. This article of the Constitution can be reasonably stretched and one can argue that if the report is proved to be incomplete and improper, there ought to be a fresh investigation and a fresh report ought to be submitted. The Commissioner seems to have spent four days in Calcutta, obviously, in order to study the problems of Linguistic Minorities. He did not even care to go and see or study the problems in Darjeeling where there is a concentration of Nepali speaking people, nor did he care to interview any representative of the Nepali speaking people. As a matter of fact, he does not even seem to have studied the census report in the way that he should have done. He should have looked into this question with more caution, particularly when the question of Nepali language was referred to in this House when his First Report was discussed in September, 1959. I had on that occasion endeavoured to make out a case for the Nepali language. The Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is an eminent jurist and he might have in his wisdom chosen to ignore the statement made by a humble Member like me. But certainly he should have attached some importance to what the hon. Home Minister was pleased to state in this connection. In answer to my Starred Question 2290 on 7th May 1959, the hon. Home Minister had been pleased to state that Nepalis did form a linguistic minority in the State of West Bengal. How is it that in the face of such statement, rightful claim of Nepali language be dismissed like this?

15 hrs.

The statements made recently in the West Bengal Legislature are also very much divorced from the truth. I was astonished at the statement made by Dr. Roy, Chief Minister of West Bengal, in the Legislative Council. He is reported to have said, "According to the census of 1951, the Nepali language was spoken by only 19·98 per cent in the hill district while in the district it was spoken by only 25·9 per cent of the people."

Again, in March, 1960, Dr. Roy is reported to have said in the West Bengal Assembly during Question Hour that the population of Nepalese-speaking people is only 88,958. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* dated 18th March, 1961 reports his speech as follows:

> "Referring to the acceptance of the Nepalese language in Darjeeling, Dr. Roy said that the procedure for this was that the President of the Union was to be satisfied in respect of this need for a particular area or district. But even then he had to depend on the Census report. The last census report unfortunately was not helpful but he hoped the present census would be. But even though the last census was not helpful, the State educational department had made adequate arrangement for the teaching of Nepalsese in primary schools for boys whose mother tongue was Nepalese. Besides, that the administration was doing all that

was possible to make its policy or legislation intelligible to the Nepalese by having them done through the Nepalese language. Even the *Kishalay* which was prescribed for schools had its Nepalese edition. For recruitment Nepalese was the compulsory language for those whose mother tongue it was."

Would these measures have been necessary if Nepalese-speaking people formed only 20 per cent of the population in Darjeeling?

Further more, I do not deny what Dr. Roy said about the teaching of Nepali language to children in primary schools whose mother tongue it was. As a matter of fact, if the number of children going to primary schools and learning the Nepalese language is to be taken into account, any doubt that one might have with regard to the number of Nepalese-speaking people in Darjeeling would be dispelled like the morning mist. I dare not pit my logic against that of Dr. Roy, but I do not see how the 1951 census report was not helpful. It does not have to be helpful one way or the other. Stark facts cannot be challenged in any way. All that is required is the study of the census report with proper understanding and a little bit of sympathy.

The trouble is, 88,958 is as, a matter of fact, mentioned in the 1951 census report. On this figure alone the entire calculation seems to have been made. If what has been stated in the *Darjeeling District Handbook* for 1951 is taken into account, there are over 2,90,000 Nepalese in Darjeeling. I would like to unravel the mystery of 88,958. In the *District Handbook*, under the chapter "General population tables" the figure 88,958 is mentioned under the heading 'Nepalis'. But immediately below it on the same page, the other castes of Nepalis are given with separate population figures. They are as follows:

Nepalis 88,958, Rai 64,730, Tanang 49,780, Limbu 20,092, Mangar 19,374, Gurung 17,841, Newari 14,813, Sunwar 4,782 and Thami 457. These are all the castes of Nepalis. Then, there are Sherpas 8,989 and Kagatay 350. These are the tribes of Nepal and their mother-tongue is Nepalese, although they speak dialects. Others are Lepcha 13,394, Bhotia 7,063, Tibetan 1,436 and Dukpa 1,121. The common lingua for these people is also Nepali. If all these figures are taken into account, we shall certainly have altogether a different picture.

In the West Bengal Assembly, there are two Nepali members: Sir D. P. Rai, an independent member and Shri N. B. Gurung, Deputy Labour Minister. Would Dr. Roy not call them Nepalis, because one is a Rai and the other is a Gurung and yet the figure of Rais is over 64,000 and that of Gurungs over 17,000? There is another member in the Council whose name is Shri L. M. Pradhan, who is a Newari. Would he not be accepted as a Nepali because he is a Newari and yet the figure of Newaris in the district of Darjeeling is over 14,000.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask you a very small question, and I hope you will pardon me for that. If I were to put the figures of Chatterjis, Mukerjees, Boses, Sens, etc. separately and then put a certain figure under the heading Bengali and then take the figure under the heading Bengali as the population of Bengali-speaking people, would that be acceptable? I do not think so.

It will not be out of place I mention here the resolution pased in the 66th session of the Indian National Congress. The resolution on election manifesto lays down clearly in para 20 that:

> "The manifesto should reiterate and clarify the policy of the Congress in regard to the language to be used in the fields of education and administration."

I, therefore, request the hon. Home Minister to look into this question and

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to review the whole question. I appeal to him to direct the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities to go into the whole matter and to submit a fresh report.

I take this opportunity also to appeal to Dr. Roy that he should give us justice. I expect a fair deal at the hands of Dr. Roy. He need not wait for the 1961 census report. A careful and unbiassed study of the 1951 report itself will reveal the truth. In the district of Cachar, as hon. Members know, there are over 70 per cent people who speak Bengali language and Bengalis considered to be a linguistic minority in the State. Therefore, it is only in the fitness of things that Bengali language has been accepted as an official language in the district.

Mr. Speaker: Is it the principal that the minority language should be accepted as the official language?

Shri Manaen: It is there in the memorandum submitted by the Government of India to the States, which says that wherever the people speaking a particular language in a district is over 70 per cent, the official language will be that particular language and not the State language.

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia): That is the recommendation of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities.

Mr. Speaker: If it is over 70 per cent, it is all right.

Shri Manaen: If it is introduced in Assam, I do not see any reason why it should not be implemented in the State of West Bengal.

It is very unfortunate that a leading paper like the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes like this in its editorial column on 22nd February, 1961:

> "... unless a miracle happens—as it did in Assam in 1951—Nepali and Urdu cannot conceivably have gone up in the course of the last ten years to the level necessary for their recognition as a minority language in any part of the State."

I do not think a miracle has to happen to visualise the truth. The truth is there; one must only have the willingness to see it. I do not want to dilate on this point any further. With or without a miracle, truth will be revealed to this leading paper one day.

Mr. Speaker: What is the position in this census?

Shri Manaen: Obviously the Nepalis will not lag behind in their prolific disposition; I am confident their number will have gone up fairly high.

I must take this opportunity to clarify one point—an insinuation made against me by Shri Hiren Mukerjee. He is reported to have stated on the floor of the House sometime back that I, as a Congressman, have supported the demand of the Communist Party for regional autonomy for Darjeeling. I have great admiration for the erudition of Professor Mukerjee. As a matter of fact, I am enamoured of his amiable disposition outside the House. But, I am very sorry that an eminent Member like Professor Mukerjee had taken recourse to make such false and absolutely unfounded statements. What intrigues me is the fact that although this demand for regional autonomy for Darjeeling is there for nearly ten years now, it is only recently that it has assumed newer shape and even the Communist leaders from Calcutta are very enthusiastic about it. I do not know how the hon. Members who exercise their mind on the question of border security will view this, but I am simply confused by the recent developments in this direction. Apart from what Professor Mukerjee said, the basic question is: how is it possible, or how is a situation created where the Communist Party or, for that matter,

any other political party, can confuse the people with fissiparous moves and fruitless agitation, and people are also sometimes carried away by such fruitless agitations. We will have to go deeper into this question.

Broadly speaking, I think it is the deep-seated and unredressed grievances which give rise to demands which are sometimes fantastic and, more often, unreasonable. Somehow, Government also seem to have got into the habit of attending to the small malady only when it takes a bad turn. They turn round and talk to the people when there is an agitation, when people threaten to come out in procession or actually come out in procession. Why do the people in this country have to take recourse to demonstrations of hate and anger in order to make themselves heard? The fact of the matter, of which I want this also to be seized of, is that the district of Darjeeling is peculiar in so many ways and is very backward. Till before independence, and also for some years after independence, Darjeeling was treated as an excluded area. With this background in view, and in response to the persistent demand of the Darjeeling District Congress Committee, an enquiry committee was formed to go into the various problems of the hill district of Darjeeling. Formed in 1955, this committee did go into the various problems relating to the people in the hill districts and a report was submitted to the Chief Minister of West Bengal. Unforunately, this is 1961 and the report has not yet been published. I can only appeal to the Government that the report should be published in the near future.

I am of the opinion, therefore, that in view of these linguistic difficulties, backwardness of the district and its peculiar position in the State, and formation of a district council for Darjeeling. If necessary, the relevant portion of the article may have to be amended to do this. This only logical solution would be the demand was placed before the State Government as far back as 1954 and is hanging fire since then. I see my hon. friend, Shri Ghosal, chuckling. Let him not compare the demand made by me with those of other political parties, who are demanding to go out of West Bengal, who are demanding that Darjeeling should be Centrally administered, or so many different things. We know that our lot is cast with West Bengal. All that we want is a fair deal. Development committees for hilly areas have been formed in the States of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. But, unfortunately, such a development committee has not been formed for the district of Darjeeling, which is in West Bengal. I am sure that hon. Members will agree with me that Darjeeling is very much a hilly area, and, what is more, it is a very important border district in the north eastern frontier.

Before I resume my seat—I will just take another two minutes—I would like once again to reiterate on behalf of the people of Darjeeling that Nepali language be recognized as official language at least in the hill district of Darjeeling and that steps be taken to constitute a district council with statutory powers. This is the forum where I can voice the feelings and sentiments of my people. I am a junior Member, I stand in very great awe of the verterans of this House, and I feel I have to learn very many things. But, then, I fail to understand one thing, and it is this, why the top-ranking hon. Members of this House, and also the Government, have failed to grapple with small issues until they have become serious problems. Real awareness and far-sightedness on the part of Government and hon. Members of this House would have averted a number of problems, which have become serious headaches for us today, and if, as a result of continued negligence of the grievances of the people and the wooden-headed attitude of the Government, the situation takes a bad turn, let the hon. Members not say

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that I had not spoken a word of counsel.

Shri P. K. Deo: This is a word of concession.

श्री वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्री के पद पर श्री शास्त्री जी की नियुक्ति का स्वागत करता हूं । मराठी में एक कहावत है, "मूर्ति लहान पण कृति मोठी" जिसका अर्थ यह है कि यद्यपि उन की मूर्ति छोटी है किन्तु उनका कृतित्व बड़ा है, और हमें आशा करनी चाहिये कि सरदार पटेल और पंडित पन्त की परम्परा में शास्त्री जी देश के आन्तरिक प्रबन्ध को भलीभांति चलाने में समर्थ होंगे ।

गृह मंत्रालय के ऊपर विशेष रूप से राष्ट्रीय एकता को बनाये रखने का, राष्ट्रीय सामर्थ्य की अभिवृद्धि का भार पड़ता है । आज राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिये अनेक संकट खड़े हो रहे हैं । मैं उनकी चर्चा बाद में करूंगा । उससे पहले केन्द्र के अधीन जो केन्द्र-प्रशासित प्रदेश हैं : दिल्ली, हिमाचल, त्रिपुरा और मणिपुर , मैं उनके सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि गृह मंत्रालय पर इतना भार है कि वह केन्द्र-प्रशासित क्षेत्रों के साथ न्याय नहीं कर पाता । इन प्रदेशों में राज्य सरकारें नहीं हैं । विधान सभायें भी नहीं हैं । केवल संसद् को ही उन के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करना है, उन का संरक्षण करना है । किन्तु संसद् के सामने भी राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समस्यायें इतनी विपुल मात्रा में रहती हैं कि इन छोटे प्रदेशों के हित उसकी दृष्टि से ओझल हो जाते हैं । हिमाचल प्रदेश में, मणिपुर में वहां की जनता आज के प्रशासन के ढांचे से पूर्णतया सन्तुष्ट नहीं है । स्वर्गीय पन्त जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि उनके प्रशासनिक अधिकार बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जायेगा । किन्तु अभी तक कोई ऐसी योजना सरकार की ओर से उपस्थित नहीं की गई । यदि हम दिल्ली का विचार करें तो हमें और भी निराशा होती है। केन्द्रीय शासन दिल्ली में अवस्थित है। संसद् भी दिल्ली में काम करती है । मगर दिल्ली के हितों की उपेक्षा की जाती है , और दिया तले अंधेरा वाली कहावत चरितार्थ होती है । मेरा सुझाव है कि केन्द्र में एक राज्य मंत्री या उपमंत्री केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्रों की अलग से देख भाल का भार अपने ऊपर सम्भाले और इस बात की व्यवस्था करे कि केन्द्र-प्रशासित क्षेत्रों की उपेक्षा न होने पाये ।

दिल्ली में विधान सभा नहीं है किन्तु जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिये शासन ने कुछ समितियों का निर्माण किया है, जो अपने कर्त्तव्य का ठीक तरह से पालन नहीं कर रही हैं । कुछ सलाहकार समितियां हैं, इंडस्ट्रियल ऐडवायइजरी बोर्ड है, पब्लिक रिलेशन्स कमेटी है, किन्तु उनका निर्माण ऐसे ढंग से किया गया है कि उस में जनमत का ठीक तरह से प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं होता । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता दिल्ली का कारपोरेशन है, जनता के मताधिकार से चुना हुआ है । यदि हम कोई सलाहकार समितियां निर्मित करते हैं तो उनमें उन सभी दलों का प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिए जो कारपोरेशन में बड़ी मात्रा में जनता द्वारा निर्वाचित करके भेजे गए हैं, और यदि शासन इस प्रकार की समितियां निर्माण नहीं कर सकता तो अच्छा हो दिखावे के लिए ये जो समितियां बनायी गयी हैं, जिनके पीछे जनता का समर्थन नहीं है , उन्हें भंग कर दिया जाए ।

मैं यह भी समझने में असमर्थ हूं कि अभी तक नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी को लोकतांत्रिक स्वरूप क्यों प्रदान नहीं किया गया । जो मेम्बर काम कर रहे हैं

सरकार द्वारा नामजद हैं। वे कितने उत्तर-दायित्वपूर्ण ढंग से काम करते हैं इसका परिचय उस दिन मिला जब नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी में बजट पेश किया जाने वाला था और कमेटी की मीटिंग में कोरम नहीं था। टेलीफोन खटकते रहे, बजट के कागज अफसरों को बांट दिये गये, मगर मेम्बर नदारद। इसलिए बैठक स्थगित करदी गयी। नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी की यह स्थिति लज्जाजनक है। केन्द्रीय सरकार को चाहिए कि इस म्युनिसिपल कमेटी को भंग करे।

जब दिल्ली से राज्य-सभा में एक प्रतिनिधि चुना जाना था तब इलेक्टोरल कालिज के लिए प्रतिनिधियों का चुनाव निर्वाचन हुआ था, और उस समय गृह मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध किया गया था कि ये जो सदस्य निर्वाचित हुए हैं इलैक्टोरल कालिज के लिए इन को नई दिल्ली की म्युनिसिपैलिटी के रूप में काम करने की अनुमति होनी चाहिए। किन्तु वे निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि निर्वाचन तक काम करते रहे, बाद में घर भेज दिय गये और नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी में सरकार द्वारा नामजद लोग बैठे हैं। यह लोकतंत्र के अनुकूल नहीं है।

दिल्ली में मकानों की बड़ी कमी है। शासन ने ३४ हजार एकड़ भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया है मगर उस में मकानों के निर्माण का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया जा रहा है। अब स्थिति यह है कि न तो सरकार खुद मकान बनाती है और न दूसरों को मकान बनाने देती है, और इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि अनधिकृत रूप से मकान खड़े हो रहे हैं जिस से भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा मिलता है, कानून को भंग करने की प्रवृत्ति को प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है। उस दिन हमारे एक मंत्री जी ने जो घोषणा की कि सरकार ने जो भूमि अपने हाथ में ली है उसका सरकार विकास करेगी और फिर उसको नीलाम कर देगी। अगर भूमि नीलाम की जाएगी तो जिन्हें मकानों का अभाव है, जिन्हें महीने में बंधी बंधाई तनख्वाह मिलती है वे तो नीलाम में ऊंची बोली बोल कर जमीन प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते। मैं नहीं समझता कि सरकार जमीन का अधिग्रहण करे, जनता के धन से उसका विकास करे और फिर उसको नीलाम कर दे ऊंची बोली पर। होना तो यह चाहिए कि सरकार सस्ते मकान बनाए जो नीचे के वर्ग के लिए और मध्य वर्ग के लिए दिए जाएं जिससे उनके रहने की कठिनाइयों का हल हो सके।

अभी ३६ हजार केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं जिन्हें दिल्ली में मकान नहीं मिले हैं। मिन्टो रोड पर कुछ मकान लिए गए हैं, चार साल पहले कह दिया गया है कि ये मकान रहने लायक नहीं हैं किन्तु अब कहा जाता है कि नहीं ये मकान रहने लायक हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि मंत्रालय किस नीति के अनुसार काम करता है।

दिल्ली में इस प्रकार का एक निर्णय हुआ था कि नया दफ्तर नहीं खोला जाएगा। दिल्ली की भीड़-भाड़ को कम किया जाएगा और जो दफ्तर दिल्ली में रखना आवश्यक नहीं है उनको दिल्ली से बाहर भेज दिया जाएगा। मगर अभी तक इस संबंध में कोई अन्तिम फैसला नहीं किया गया है और दिल्ली की भीड़ बढ़ती जा रही है और भीड़ के साथ उत्पन्न होने वाली न्याय की, शान्ति की, ला एंड आर्डर की समस्याएं भी बढ़ती जा रही हैं। इस संबंध में यह मंत्रालय का प्रबन्ध, कम से कम दिल्ली के संबंध में, अच्छा नहीं है।

पुलिस की संख्या बढ़ रही है किन्तु अपराधों की संख्या भी बढ़ रही है, दोनों दिशाओं में बराबर तरक्की हो रही है।

[श्री वाजपेयी]

अभी तक अपराधों का वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से पता चलाने में कोई प्रगति नहीं की गयी है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं, गृह मंत्री इस बात का उत्तर दें कि भारत की राजधानी में पिछले साल दो सालसे लगातार बम विस्फोट की घटनाएं हो रही हैं मगर अभी तक किसी अपराधी को पकड़ा नहीं गया। किसी को सजा नहीं दी गयी । इन बम विस्फोट की घटनाओं के पीछे कोई सुनियोजित षड़यंत्र मालूम पड़ता है । जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ब्रिटिश राष्ट्रमंडल के सम्मेलन में भाग लेने जाते हैं तब बम विस्फोट की घटनाएं होती हैं। जब ब्रिटेन की महारानी भारत में आयीं उस समय भी ये घटनायें हुईं । ऐसा लगता है कि देश की राजधानी में कुछ तत्व सक्रिय हैं जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में भारत को बदनाम करना चाहते हैं, भारत की प्रतिष्ठा को गिराना चाहते हैं । अगर शासन बम विस्फोट करने वालों का पता नहीं लगा सकता तो मैं नहीं समझता शासन का इंटैलीजेंस विभाग किस लिए हैं । लेकिन कभी-कभी मुझे शक होता है कि सरकार पता तो लगा लेती है मगर बताती नहीं है । शायद इसलिए नहीं बताती है कि बताना "जनहित" में नहीं है । यह तो एक रटा रटाया उत्तर है जो दे दिया जाता है । मगर शायद यह सत्तारूढ़ दल के ही हित में नहीं है कि इस प्रकार के तथ्य बाहर आने दिए जाएं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार की नीति से देश की सुरक्षा के लिए आन्तरिक रूप से जो संकट पैदा हो गया है उसका निबटारा नहीं किया जा सकता ।

भारत में आज विदेशी जासूस बड़ी संख्या में सक्रिय हैं। केवल रूस और चीन के जासूस ही नहीं पाकिस्तान के जासूस भी बड़ी संख्या में भारत में हैं। अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया था कि विदेश मंत्रालय के, सुरक्षा मंत्रालय के, योजना आयोग के कुछ रहस्यों को और राष्ट्रों को देने के सम्बन्ध में हमारे कर्मचारी पकड़े गए हैं। इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की पुनरावृति न हो इसके लिए गृह मंत्रालय कौन सा कदम उठा रहा है । इस सम्बन्ध में मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं । विदेशी दूतावासों में जो भारतीय कर्मचारी काम करते हैं क्या उनके लिए हम यह नियम नहीं बना सकते कि विदेशी दूतावास अपने कर्मचारियों को भारत सरकार की राय से भरती करे । आज वे जिसे चाहें भरती कर सकते हैं वे चाहे जिसे प्रेस में छपाई का काम करा सकते हैं। छपाई का काम कम होता है लेकिन उस के लिए दाम ज्यादा दिए जाते हैं। वह जितना बड़ा विज्ञापन चाहें दे सकते हैं। क्या वह गवर्नमेंट प्रेस में प्रकाशन का काम नहीं करा सकते हैं। क्या उनके विज्ञापन सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के माध्यम से नहीं दिए जा सकते ? हमें यह मानना चाहिये कि अभी हमने देश में वह स्थिति पैदा नहीं की है कि भारत की भूमि में उत्पन्न होने वाला प्रत्येक नागरिक देश-भक्त होगा और कोई भी उसे किसी भी कीमत पर खरीद नहीं सकेगा । अभी वह दिन आना दूर है और इसलिए आवश्यक होना चाहिए कि हम पंचमांगी तत्वों पर नजर रखें । साथ ही सरकार के विदेश एवं सुरक्षा मंत्रालयों में जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं और जिन्हें गुप्त रहस्यों से परिचित होना पड़ता है, उनके मित्र-सम्बंधियों पर भी दृष्टि रखी जानी चाहिये ।

केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्रालय केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के साथ भी अभी तक न्याय नहीं कर सका है। कुछ सदस्यों ने बताया कि सात सौ से अधिक कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं जो अभी तक नौकरी पर वापस नहीं लिये गये हैं। और एक बिल लाने

की बात हो रही है जिससे हड़ताल के अधिकार को प्रतिबन्धित किया जायेगा । मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस विधेयक को लाने के सम्बन्ध में पुनर्विचार करें । हड़ताल का अधिकार एक लोकतांत्रिक अधिकार है और काम के अधिकार के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है । अगर आप काम का अधिकार स्वीकार करते हैं तो काम बन्द करने का अधिकार भी आपको स्वीकार करना होगा । हां, हम परिस्थितियां ऐसी पैदा करें कि जिनमें हड़ताल करने की नौबत ही न आये ।

व्हिटले काउंसिल्स बनाने की घोषणा की गयी थी मगर अभी तक उनकी रूपरेखा सामने नहीं आयी । केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की शिकायतों और मांगों पर विचार करने के लिए कोई "नेगोशिएटिंग मशिनरी" नहीं है । इस स्थिति में ऐसे लोगों को जो कर्मचारियों की मांगों का अनुचित लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं राजनीतिक स्वार्थों की पूर्ति के लिए, उनको बल मिलता है । हमें आशा करनी चाहिए कि व्हिटले काउंसिलों के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में शीघ्रता से घोषणा की जायेगी और उनको अन्तिम रूप देने से पहले केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को विश्वास में लिया जायेगा ।

जहां तक देश में विघटनकारी शक्तियों के सिर उठाने का सवाल है कोई इस बात से इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि हम धीरे-धीरे उसी साम्प्रदायिकता के वातावरण की ओर खींचे जा रहे हैं जिस पर हमने विजय प्राप्त की थी और आर्थिक क्षेत्र में, सामाजिक क्षेत्र में, राष्ट्र के निर्माण का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया था । लेकिन जैसा मैंने एक विवाद में कहा था, केवल साम्प्रदायिकता की निन्दा करना पर्याप्त नहीं होगा । हम इस बात का विचार करें कि जिस "टू नेशन थ्यूरी" के अन्तर्गत, जिस दो राष्ट्रों के सिद्धान्त के अन्तर्गत, देश का विभाजन हुआ था, क्या हमने देश की स्वतंत्रता के बाद उस स्थिति की समाप्ति के लिये कोई रचनात्मक, विधायक कदम उठाये हैं । सभी सम्प्रदाय सामाजिक क्षेत्र में एक सा जीवन व्यतीत करें और समान त्योहार मनायें, क्या हमने इसके लिये प्रयत्न किया है ? अगर हम साम्प्रदायिकता को नापने के लिये दो गज अपनायेंगे तो साम्प्रदायिकता का निराकरण नहीं हो सकेगा ।

अभी कांग्रेस की एक महिला सदस्या शिकायत कर रही थीं कि असम में जो उपद्रव हुए उनकी अभी तक अदालती जांच नहीं की गई । गृह मंत्री जी को और गृह मंत्रालय को इसका जवाब देना चाहिये । जबलपुर कांड की जांच की जा रही है और वह होनी चाहिये । मगर असम के उपद्रवों की जांच न कराने का कारण क्या है ? यदि हम समझते हैं कि परदा डाल कर सच्चाई को छिपाया जायेगा तो यह साम्प्रदायिकता से लड़ने का तरीका नहीं है । हमें इस पर भी विचार करना है कि अल्पसंख्यक और बहुसंख्यक वाली जो बात है वह हम कब तक देश में चलने देना चाहते हैं । देश में कौन बहुसंख्यक हैं और कौन अल्पसंख्यक हैं ? जब तक हम राजनीति के क्षेत्र में यह अल्पसंख्यक और बहुसंख्यक की भावना को जिन्दा रक्खेंगे, राष्ट्रीय एकता कभी पैदा नहीं होगी । हिन्दुओं में भी तो उपासना की अनेक पद्धतियां हैं । आर्यसमाजी हैं, जैन हैं, सिक्ख हैं, शाक्त हैं, शैव हैं और सनातनधर्मी हैं । आज की कसौटी पर क्या वे अल्पसंख्यक नहीं हैं अभी पंजाब में कुछ लोग शिकायत कर रहे हैं कि जालंधर डिविजन में हिन्दू अल्पसंख्यक हैं और उनके हितों की रक्षा नहीं हो रही है । एक बड़े नेता से मैं मिला । मैंने उनके सामने पंजाब के हिन्दुओं की कठिनाइयां रक्खीं तो वह कहने लगे कि आप चिन्ता मत करिये । पंजाबी सूबा बन जायेगा तो आपकी सारी कठिनाइयां दूर हो जायेंगी । मैंने कहा कि यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आई तो वह कहने लगे कि पंजाबी सूबा बन जायेगा तो उस पंजाबी सूबे में हिन्दू माइनारिटी में रह जायेंगे और अगर हिन्दू माइनारिटी में रह जायेंगे तो सरकार उनकी

[श्री वाजपेयी]

चिन्ता करेगी। जब तक वह मेजारिटी में हैं तब तक उनकी चिन्ता नहीं होगी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर रिलीजस माइनारिटी का क्या मतलब है? मैं भाषाई अल्पसंख्यकों को समझ सकता हूं। यदि महाराष्ट्र में कोई कन्नड़ बोलने वाले हों और उन्हें प्राइमरी स्कूल में भी अपनी मातृभाषा में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का अधिकार न हो तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिये। किसी को अपना मजहब मानने में यदि कोई कठिनाई हो तो उसे दूर किया जाये मगर यह रिलीजस माइनारिटी की परिकल्पना और वह भी राजनीति में मेरी समझ में नहीं आती और अगर हम इसको बनाये रखना चाहते हैं तो हम राष्ट्रीय एकता की बातें कितनी भी करें हम दरअसल राष्ट्रीय एकता पैदा नहीं होने देना चाहते। हम भूल जायें कि कौन मेजारिटी में हैं और कौन माइनारिटी में हैं। हम सब भारत की संतान हैं। हमने देश में एक साम्प्रदायिक राज्य कायम करने का निर्णय लिया हुआ है। मजहब एक व्यक्तिगत चीज है। उसका कौमियत के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। मगर आज माइनारिटी के नाम पर, माइनारिटी की भाषा के नाम पर एक प्रथकता की मनोवृत्ति को पैदा किया जा रहा है और यह प्रथकता की मनोवृत्ति अगर हम समय रहते दबायेंगे नहीं तो यह हमारे राष्ट्रीय कलेवर को जर्जर कर देगी और राष्ट्रीय एकता स्थापित करने के हमारे प्रयत्न कभी सफल नहीं होंगे। मैं चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में कोई रचनात्मक और विधायक नीति अपनाये। पुलिस की कार्यवाहियों से इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता। यह समस्या दिमागों को, दिलों को ठीक करने की है। देश में एक संस्कृति के विकास करने की है। किसी सम्प्रदाय को दोष देने से भी काम नहीं चलेगा। हां अगर कोई दंगे होते हैं, साम्प्रदायिक भावनाओं को उभारा जाता है तो उसकी निन्दा होनी चाहिए। जो ऐसा काम करते हैं उनको दंड दिया जाना चाहिए।

जबलपुर कांड के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली के "अलजमैयत" और "नई दुनिया" ने क्या-क्या लिखा? क्या गृह मंत्रालय की नजर दिल्ली के इन सम्प्रदायवादी पत्रों पर भी जाती है? दिल्ली में साम्प्रदायिक उपद्रव नहीं हुए तो इसके लिए दिल्ली की जनता बधाई की पात्र है, यह गृह मंत्रालय नहीं। उर्दू के कुछ सम्प्रदायवादी पत्रों ने जबलपुर की आग को दिल्ली में भी फैलाने में कोई कोर कसर उठा नहीं रखी। मेरे पास उनकी कटिंग्ज मौजूद हैं लेकिन समय न होने के कारण मैं उनको पढ़ना नहीं चाहता . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दी के पत्रों ने भी किया है।

श्री वाजपेयी : दिल्ली के किसी हिन्दी पत्र ने नहीं किया अगर हिन्दी के पत्रों ने भी किया है तो उसकी भी निन्दा होनी चाहिए। उसकी निन्दा हो भी रही है। जबलपुर के एक हिन्दी समाचारपत्र "युगधर्म" जिसने कि एक छोटी सी खबर छापी थी उसको लेकर कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी उसके पीछे पड़ी हुई है। मगर मैं कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली में, बम्बई में मुस्लिम सम्प्रदायवादी पत्रों ने जबलपुर के दंगों को जिस तरह से चित्रित किया क्या किसी ने उसकी आज तक निन्दा की है? उनकी कोई निन्दा नहीं करता। सब दलों में एक सम्प्रदाय को खुश करने की होड़ लगी हुई है। अभी प्रजा-समाजवादी दल के एक प्रवक्ता कह रहे थे कि सम्प्रदायवादी पार्टियों पर रोक लगा देनी चाहिए। मैं इस रोक का समर्थन करता हूं मगर आप केरल में सम्प्रदायवादियों के साथ गठबंधन करते हैं और संसद् में खड़े होकर सम्प्रदायवादियों पर रोक लगाने की मांग करते हैं यह दोनों चीजें साथ-साथ नहीं चल सकतीं। अगर साम्प्रदायिकता के साथ लड़ना है तो फिर इस तरह कथनी और करनी में

अन्तर नहीं करना चाहिए। अगर आप वास्तव में सम्प्रदायवाद को पनपने नहीं देना चाहते तो साम्प्रदायिकता फिर किसी की भी हो उससे आपको लड़ने के लिए तैयार होना चाहिए। अन्यथा साम्प्रदायिकता का निर्मूलन नहीं हो सकता।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली—रक्षित—अनूसूचित जातियां) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री वाजपेयी ने जोकि उत्तर प्रदेश से आते हैं और दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में बहुत कम जानकारी रखते हैं उन्होंने दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सारी बातें कही हैं। मैं उनका उत्तर देना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने कहा कि दिल्ली में अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली प्रशासन की रिपोर्ट जो यहीं संसद् में हमको मिली उसके अनुसार मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि मर्डर्स सन् १९५८–५९ में जहां ६९ थे वे १९५९–६० में ६३ रह गये। यह शायद आपकी नजर में नहीं गुजरा होगा। इसी तरह डकैतियों की संख्या जोकि सन् १९५८–५९ में ३८ थीं वे १९५९–६० में घट कर २७ रह गयीं। रायेट्स का यह जो आपसी झगड़े फिसाद हुए वे सन् १९५८–५९ में ७० थे लेकिन सन् १९५९–६० के अन्दर ६७ रह गये। इसी तरीके से मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि एक्साइज ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत सन् १९५८–५९ में जहां २१५२ केस हुए वहां सन् १९५९–६० में १०२९ रह गये। ओपियम ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत १९५८-५९ में २९८ केस थे जबकि १९५९-६० में २१८ रह गये। अब इन तमाम आंकड़ों से इस बात का अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि श्री वाजपेयी ने जो यह कहा कि दिल्ली में अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं तो शायद उन्होंने यह रिपोर्ट नहीं देखी होगी।

उन्होंने एक बात और कही है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन में कई कमेटियां बनी हुई हैं और उन्होंने पब्लिक रिलेशंस कमेटी के जन सम्पर्क समिति के बारे में कहा लेकिन सम्भवतः उनको मालूम नहीं कि उसमें कारपोरेशन के सदस्य भी हैं वे भी उसके सदस्य हैं, जनता के प्रतिनिधि जिनको कि वे कहते हैं। जहां तक मुझे ज्ञान है उनकी पार्टी के सदस्य उसमें मौजूद हैं जनसंघ के लोग उसमें हैं . . .

श्री वाजपेयी : यह आपका ज्ञान ठीक नहीं है।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : बिलकुल ठीक है। श्री हरिश्चन्द्र वहां पर हैं जोकि आपकी पार्टी के ही हैं। वह जनसम्पर्क समिति के सदस्य हैं। अगर आप उनको इंकार करते हैं तो कर दीजिये। इसी तरह से दिल्ली की और बहुत सारी कमेटियां हैं उन्होंने औद्योगिक समिति का नाम लिया। औद्योगिक समिति में भी इसी तरीके से कुछ कारपोरेशन के सदस्य हैं, कुछ औद्योगिक लोग हैं और कुछ मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि उसमें मौजूद हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर कोई बात कहीं जाए, तो उसको सोच समझ कर ही कहना उपयुक्त और उचित होगा।

माननीय सदस्य ने यह भी कहा कि अनधिकृत मकानों की संख्या बहुत बढ़ती जा रही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस का जिम्मेदार दिल्ली प्रशासन नहीं, अपितु व पार्टियां हैं, जो सस्ती लोक प्रियता हासिल करना चाहती हैं। वे लोगों को बहकावे में डालती हैं। उनमें, मैं बिल्कुल सफ़ाई के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि , श्री वाजपेयी की पार्टी के लोग भी हैं, जो लोगों को यह कहते हैं कि मकान बनाओ, हम बचायेंगे। मैं उन पर यह आरोप लगा रहा हूं।

श्री वाजपेयी : मैं इस आरोप का खंडन करना चाहता हूं। अगर माननीय सदस्य पार्टी का नाम ले कर यह बात कहेंगे, तो उनको प्रमाणित करना होगा, अन्यथा वह अपना आरोप वापस लें।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : उनकी पार्टी के सदस्य मुहल्लों में जा कर लोगों से ऐसी

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

बातें कहते हैं। इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जिन मुहल्लों से वे चुने गये हैं, उन मुहल्लों में बने अनधिकृत मकानों की तादाद को देखा जाये—यह देखा जाये कि वहां पहले कितने ऐसे मकान थे और उनके चुने जाने के बाद कितने बने हैं।

श्री वाजपेयी : दिल्ली में जनसंघ का शासन नहीं है। कांग्रेस का शासन है और अगर जनसंघ के सदस्य ऐसा कहते हैं—यद्यपि मैं उनके इस आरोप का खंडन करता हूं क्योंकि उन्होंने इस बारे में कोई उदाहरण नहीं दिया है—कि मकान बनाओ, तो क्या सरकार इसको रोकने वाली नहीं है ?

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : जब कोई ऐक्शन लिया जाता है, तो उनकी पार्टी के सदस्य, उनकी पार्टी के लोग उस में बाधा डालते हैं।

श्री वाजपेयी : और आप मान जाते हैं ! बड़े लोकतंत्रवादी और बड़े उदार हैं आप !

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्यों को आपस में बात-चीत नहीं करनी चाहिये।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : ये बातें मैं ने आप को बताई हैं। इसी तरह से और पार्टियों के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं ने कहा है। अब मैं अपनी बात पर आता हूं।

दिल्ली में भूमि सुधार हुआ, जो कि यहां के गांवों में लागू हुआ, किन्तु उस से ग्रामीण किसानों को जितना संतोष प्राप्त होना चाहिए था, उतना नहीं हुआ है। जो ३४ हजार एकड़ जमीन अधिगृहीत की जा रही है, उसमें वे लोग भी हैं, जिन को अभी थोड़े दिन पहले एक संशोधन कर के भूमिधर अधिकार दिये गये थे। लेकिन आज अवस्था यह है कि उन्हीं गांवों को फिर एक्वायर किया जा रहा है। सालों के प्रयत्न के बाद आज उनको भूमिधर अधिकार प्राप्त हुए हैं और आने वाले बीस, बर्षों में भी वह जगह डेवलप नहीं होने वाली है। मैं समझता हूं कि उन गांवों को, जिन की आवश्यकता नहीं है, अधिगृहीत नहीं किया जाना चाहिए और उन लोगों को, जिनको अभी भूमिधर बनाया गया है, आने वाले बीस वर्ष तक काश्त करने की आज्ञा दी जानी चाहिए।

दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में दिल्ली के लिये १७.८ करोड़ रुपया रखा गया और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उसको बढ़ा कर ८१.८ करोड़ रुपया होने वाला है। किन्तु मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हरिजनों के सुधार और उद्धार के लिये दूसरी पंचवर्षय योजना में १७ लाख रुपये की राशि निर्धारित की गई, जबकि दिल्ली के हरिजन कल्याण मंडल ने तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में १.२३ करोड़ रुपये स्वीकार किये और उसके लिये उन्होंने वाकायदा अपनी प्रोपोजल्ज प्रस्तुत कीं। लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने उसके साथ न्याय नहीं किया और जिस ढंग से उसकी वकालत होनी चाहिए थी योजना आयोग के सामने, वह उसने नहीं की। मुझे सखेद कहना पड़ता है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने आपस में ही बैठ कर उस राशि को घटा कर ३८ लाख रुपये कर दिया। जब एक तरफ़ दिल्ली में १७ करोड़ रुपये की राशि को बढ़ाकर तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ८१ करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है, तो उसी अनुपात से हरिजनों के कल्याण के लिये रखी जाने वाली राशि भी बढ़नी चाहिऐ थी। किन्तु

१७ लाख रुपये की राशि को बढ़ाकर केवल २१ लाख कर किया गया और अब मालूम हुआ है कि उसको रिवाइज कर के २३ लाख रुपये कर दिया गया है। मैंने दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में ऐसी कोई राशि नहीं देखी है, जो दुगनी या दुगनी से ज्यादा न हुई हो। इसलिये जब हरिजनों के कल्याण की बात आती है, तो और नहीं तो दुगनी राशि रखी जाती है, तो उचित होता। जब हम देखते हैं कि १७ करोड़ रुपये की राशि को बढ़ाकर ८१ करोड़ कर दिया गया है अर्थात् लगभग पांच गुना कर दिया गया है, तो उसके अनुसार ही हरिजनों के कल्याण के लिये रखी जाने वाली राशि भी बढ़नी चाहिए थी। लेकिन वह नहीं बढ़ पाई है। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय से विनीत प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में विचार करें और इस बात की व्यवस्था करें कि यह राशि और बढ़ाई जाये, नहीं तो, मैं समझता हूं कि हरिजन कल्याण केन्द्र मंडल ने हरिजनों के कल्याण के लिये जो योजनायें बनाई हैं, वे बिल्कुल अधूरी रह जायेंगी।

तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना पर बोलते हुए मैंने कहा था कि दिल्ली का चर्म उद्योग बहुत पुराना है, लेकिन आज वह मृतप्राय होता जा रहा है। आज से बीस साल पहले चर्म उद्योग के लगभग सौ डेढ़ सौ कारखाने थे, जो आज घट कर तीस चालीस रह गये हैं। लोग यहां पर यह काम करना चाहते हैं, यह कारोबार बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उन को कार्पोरेशन के लाइसेन्स प्राप्त नहीं होते हैं जगह प्राप्त नहीं होती है हरिजन कल्याण बोर्ड ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक योजना बनाई और सर्व-सम्मति से एक प्रस्ताव पास किया, लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में मुझे यह बताया गया कि कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है और कोई प्रस्ताव पास नहीं किया गया। मैं भी हरिजन कल्याण मंडल का सदस्य हूं। मैंने प्रस्ताव रखा है कि एक चर्म-औद्योगिक बस्ती बनाई जाये और वहां पर चमड़े का काम करने वाले लोगों को बसाया जाये। वहां वे काम करें और चमड़े से संबंधित और कारोबार करें। किन्तु यह उत्तर दिया गया कि कोई योजना नहीं बनी, इसलिये प्रश्न ही पैदा नहीं होता। मैं पुनः गृह मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि यह योजना बड़ी आवश्यक है और जरूरी है। हरिजनों की अवस्था बहुत दयनीय है। उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था बहुत गिरती जा रही है। दिल्ली में दूसरी जगहों से, कानपुर, मद्रास, कलकत्ता, से चमड़ा यहां आता है और लाखों करोड़ों रुपयों की मात्रा में खपता है। क्या वजह है कि दिल्ली के उन लोगों को, जो यह काम करना चाहते हैं, इस बारे में प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जाता है? मुझे आशा है कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस विषय में सहानुभूतिपूर्वक गौर करेंगे।

जहां तक बाढ़ की समस्या का प्रश्न है, इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि उस के लिये एक उच्चाधिकार समिति बनाई गई है। माननीय सदस्य, चौ० रणबीर सिंह ने कहा था कि बाढ़ का पानी यहां आता है और दिल्ली वाले उसको रोक लेते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब से जो पानी आता है, वह दिल्ली में तबाही लाता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह जो उच्चाधिकार समिति बनाई गई है, जिसकी लगभग चार छः महीने में एक मीटिंग होती है, वह किसी मसले को तय नहीं कर पाई है। जो ड्रेन बने हुए हैं और जो पंजाब का पानी यहां लाते हैं, उनके बारे में कोई ऐसा सुविधाजनक हल निकालना चाहिये जिससे दिल्ली

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

के गांव बचे रहें और साथ ही साथ पंजाब में जो पानी इकट्ठा होता है, वह भी निकल जाए । मैं यह नहीं कहता हूं कि पंजाब का पानी आप वहीं रोक रखें और वहां के गांवों को तबाह और बरबाद करें । लेकिन मैं यह भी नहीं चाहता हूं कि वह पानी यहां आ कर हमारे गांवों को तबाह और बरबाद करे । मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि कोई न कोई कार्यकारी कदम इस बारे में उठाया जाना चाहिये जिससे दिल्ली के ग्रामों की रक्षा हो सके, दिल्ली के ग्रामीण समाज को कुछ राहत मिल सके । मैं जब भी अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जाता हूं तो लोग मुझे खेतों को पानी में ही डूबा हुआ दिखाते हैं ....

श्री बाल्मीकी (बुलन्दशहर---रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियां) : आप के यहां का पानी मेरे लिये जिले के अन्दर भी टकराता है और बड़ा नुक्सान पहुंचाता है ।

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त (महेन्द्रगढ़) : कोई हल बताइये ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : हल यही है कि जिस हाई पावर कमेटी की स्थापना की गई है उसमें जो विशेषज्ञ हैं वे जायें और जा कर के उस इलाके को देखें और साथ ही साथ दूसरे इलाकों को देखें और देख कर के सुझाव दें और जो सुझाव वे दें, उनको तुरन्त कार्यान्वित आप करें । मैंने देखा है कि एक नाला खुदता है और बनते-बनते खत्म भी नहीं हो पाता है कि पीछे से भरना शुरू हो जाता है । यह बहुत जटिल समस्या है और इसको तुरन्त हल किया जाना चाहिये । कोई योजना आप बनायें तो उसको तुरन्त कार्यान्वित कराने की आप कोशिश करें । नफजगढ़ नाले की बात हम प्रायः सुनते रहते हैं । यहां पर कितना विनाश नहीं हुआ कितनी बीमारियां नहीं आई, यमुना का पानी भी बिल्कुल खराब हो गया । इस वास्ते नफजगढ़ नाला खुदना शुरू हुआ और खुदता चला गया लेकिन रेलवे मंत्रालय ने जो रास्ते में पुल पड़ते थे, उनको चौड़ा करने से मना कर दिया जिससे इस काम में काफी देरी लग गई है । नाला इधर से भी खुद गया है, उधर से भी खुद गया है, लेकिन बीच में वैसे का वैसा रह गया है । आज देखने में आता है कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के बीच में कोआर्डिनेशन का अभाव है । उनमें कोआर्डिनेशन होना चाहिये और अगर ऐसा होता है तो सारा काम एक साथ हो सकता है । आज तो मैं यही प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि जो आये साल बाढ़ आती है और उसके आने से जो नुकसान होता है, उसको रोका जाना चाहिये । आपने जो हाई पावर कमेटी बनाई है, उसको इस ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिये और आपको भी इस काम को टाप प्रायोरिटी देनी चाहिये और इसका कोई हल निकालना चाहिये ।

यह सही है कि देश का विभाजन हुआ और उसके फलस्वरूप सिंध के कुछ भाई आ कर दिल्ली में बस गये । उनकी अपनी संस्कृति है, उनकी अपनी भाषा है । यहां दिल्ली में और भी कई भाषाभाषी लोग हैं जिनमें सिंधी अधिकांश रूप में रहते हैं । उनकी इच्छा है कि उनके बच्चों को नागरी लिपि के अन्दर सिंधी पढ़ाई जाये । मैं चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली प्रशासन की ओर से उनको इस विषय में सभी सम्भव सुविधायें दी जानी चाहियें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका आभार मानता हूं और माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को बधाई देते हुए अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Ministry of Home Affairs has always been considered to be of prime importance. Even in the days of British

rule, a special importance was attached to this Ministry. Of course, at that time, the content and purpose of this Ministry was different. Then its content of importance was to keep the country under subjugation for an alien Power. Also it wielded a lot of political influence because it controlled the Princes in the country. But it is hardly appreciated that since independence, the importance of this Ministry has considerably increased, very much increased, because it is only on this Ministry—which we can consider as the Ministry for internal strength—that everything connected with our internal strength hinges. Apart from internal strength, keeping the law and order situation, there is the question of giving social security to the masses, the various communities and various sections of people. Then there is the question of giving good health to the administration. The special importance of this Ministry is also increasing because we have taken a decision to enlarge our public sector. Industrial development in a major way is going into the public sector.

When we think of the public sector, we cannot ignore this Ministry because it is the administration which is enlarging in a considerable manner. Therefore, the responsibility of this Ministry increases very much now that we are launched upon ambitious plans. Hence, very correctly great emphasis has been laid even in our Plan reports on the fact that the success of the Plans depends upon how the administration conducts itself. Considerable importance therefore attaches to the efficient working of this Ministry.

Apart from this, there are these new changes, and the expansion of the public sector into new fields poses new problems. I think we have not taken note of these radical problems which have been posed before the country. The hon. Prime Minister has thrown many valuable suggestions and ideas, but I find that they have been raised only in wilderness. He makes them and that is the end; they remain in thin air. Nobody pursues them to their logical conclusion and gives shape to them.

Only yesterday while talking to the Federation he said that these slogans, old slogans of the capitalists as well as the Communists, are a hundred years old. But do we not stand also accused of the same charge in regard to our administrative machinery, that our outlook and work methods also remain completely outmoded, and they are not only 100 years old but 200 years old? Have we taken note of this?

The two most important and basic problems which have been raised are these: with the enlargement of the public sector, most of the intelligentsia in this country, particularly in the urban areas, are now absorbed in the service of the public sector. It was therefore that the other day I asked a question about the political rights of the public sector employees. I do not say that I want to advocate a particular line of action, but here is a problem which poses itself. In England, where they have not launched upon a very strong programme of nationalisation and enlargement of public sector enterprises, they also felt called upon to appoint a Committee, the Masterman Committee, which made a thorough study of this subject and made very relevant observations. I want to read a few lines from the report of that Committee. Even in regard to U.K., the Masterman Committee pointed out:

> "The fact that the civil service contains a larger proportion of the population than ever before and that it includes a highly educated and intelligent section of the community makes it obvious that the civil servants should not be excluded from the full citizenship rights, except in so far as the overriding considerations of public interest under these is unavoidable".

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This is a Report which is worth study. It applies much more in our context. In the Third Plan, we are enlarging the public sector considerably. The estimate has been made that in certain urban areas, 38 per cent of the people who are above the matriculation standard are above the matriculation stanvices: Are we debarring all these people from their full political rights? I do not come to any conclusion, but I do wish to suggest that this is a matter which must be thoroughly examined. To what limit are we going to give them political rights, the right of expression, the right of contesting elections in certain bodies, and to what class of public esrvants are we going to extend it? This is an important question which poses itself. Are we going to make this intelligentsia, these people who have special knowledge and ability and learning, keep away from public administration at the higher levels? This is one problem.

14 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: Is he suggesting that when they are public servants, they must be taking interest in politics, stand as Members of the Legislature, being Secretary on the one side and Minister himself on the other? Now, the Minister is ruling the Secretary. Then, the Secretary being the Minister, he will be both the right hand and the left hand.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is not so simple as that. This question has been examined by the Masterman Committee very thoroughly, and they have come to certain conclusions, that this class of public servants could be permitted for election to certain bodies, that this class of public servants must be restrained. I am asking now that you are enlarging your public sector, what happens? Those countries which have an enlarged public sector are the Communist or Socialist countries. What is the position there? The position is entirely different. And this question definitely stares us in the fact, and has got to be examined. That is my only contention. I do not say we come to this or that conclusion. I say, even in the country like the U.K., this problem has posed itself. It is likely to pose itself in a greater measure in our country in future, and we definitely have to give some thinking to this matter, and have got to examine this problem. That is all that I say at this stage.

The hon. Prime Minister, while speaking to the Institute of Public Administration said that he wanted a lot of de-officialisation of our official machinery. I do not know what he means. Let us understand what he means. What are the steps we are going to take in this matter?

Again, the other day he said that the top public servants must have a mental outlook. We are having so many national policies now, and I wish to ask whether our top public servants, who are in charge of the execution of these policies, have a basic faith in those policies. If they have not got basic faith in those policies, they will be loyal to you, you can expect this much from them, but how can you expect a dynamic approach from them, how can you expect that they will bring about dynamism into the execution of those policies? I will exactly quote what the Prime Minister says. He says that he wants a sense of function, something connected with your life's outlook. He wants that those people who are executing these policies must have that life's outlook in the execution of the policies. Can a public servant at the top always say that this is his life's outlook. If he says this, and if tomorrow the Government changes, will he go and advocate another policy? What would happen in a case like Kerala? He comes and says that this is his mental outlook on life, that this is the right and correct policy. Tomorrow when there is another Government, is he supposed to do it? The Prime Minister wants that the top executive must have the right outlook in the execution of national

policies. We definitely have to give certain thinking to this matter.

Even in the Communist countries, it is the party which formulates the policies, and they fill the top executive jobs with people who have that mental outlook. It is only through that approach and through that system that they have been able to make progress. It is not confined only to the Communist countries. As you know, Sir, in the USA, which is a capitalist country the top executives are all people who have the same mental outlook as the party in power, and it is only through such people who have the proper mental outlook and a real faith in the policies, a pulsating faith and a crusading spirit, that you can execute your plans. So, we have definitely to think about it. If we want to develop in a dynamic manner, if we want to go about in a revolutionary manner, we have got to tackle these basic problems, and we have to adopt a change in policy. It is not the Deputy Secretaries and others that matter. It is only the top executive that matter. You have to decide whether you are going to have the top executive from the particular party or not. If what the Prime Minister wants has to be executed, if he wants it to be put into practice, this question has definitely to be faced, and has got to be examined.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Top executives means Secretaries or the Ministers?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It means Secretaries and Departmental heads. I am citing both examples. Here on the one hand you have Communist countries and on the other there is a capitalis country. When you want to launch on a revolutionary, dynamic programme of progress, you have definitely got to see that the top executives have the necessary outlook.

Now I will pass on to another important matter. I have been stressing here on the floor of this House that we want a complete reorientation in our administration, and I had suggested that we must have a strong committee for the improvement of administrative matters. I get a hint now from the Planning Commission's latest report that the Government is thinking on those lines, but if I am correctly informed, they propose to have a committee with the Cabinet Secretary and two or three other important Secretaries to be called a Committee on Administration. I wish to say on the floor of this House that such a committee would be more than useless, it is better not constituted. Those people who are fully engaged, and who are wholetime civil servants, will never be able to bring about that healthy outlook and healthy change which I want from that committee. Even if such a committee is to be formed, I would recommend that at least two non-officials be associated with it, two persons from Parliament. They will bring about a new outlook. All these Secretaries are all the time there. I want a radical change in the structure.

As a matter of fact, I would suggest another change. Now what happens is that all the important portfolios are held by senior Ministers. It is very natural, and very correct, but they are so busy that they hardly get any thinking time, and what happens is that these important matters do not receive any consideration. We must have one or two senior Ministers of Cabinet rank without portfolio, who get time to think and who are able to attend to these matters.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Chingleput): And interfere with every portfolio?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: They will not interfere with every portfolio? This is nothing very new. This is the practice which was followed in the UK all the time.

Dr. Krishnaswami: No.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is so. Here what happens is that the over-all administration is in the charge

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of the Prime Minister. It is the Prime Minister and may be one of his deputies who is also of the Cabinet rank, who can bring this about. But he is so busy with so many things. Can he settle down to administrative matters? Nobody else can pull that weight as he can. He must bring about that co-ordination.

We have seen the very sorry spectacle as to how co-ordination is brought about. The Railway Minister says: I have done everything, whatever is necessary has been done; nobody to blame the railways. The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel says: nobody to blame me, all that is necessary has been done by me. As I told you, the people are not concerned with the Railway Minister saying this or the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel saying this. They are saying he Government is to blame. Who is to blame? Somebody is to blame. We therefore definitely want a strong machinery for co-ordination. What is that machinery for co-ordination? If it is not possible to implement this idea, then the other way is this. Let the Home Minister have one Minister of State who will exclusively devote himself to bring about administrative improvements. That will be his entire job. He should have no other work to do, but to bring about administrative improvements, making out proposals. This committee can work under him, and two Members of Parliament could be associated with the committee. That committee could function, and the Home Minister should be able to pull his weight in the Cabinet, and this Minister of State should bring about co-ordination.

If we examine how our administration has been proceeding if we examine the report of the Planning Commission, if we see what is happening all over, we will feel the need for another committee. I do not want a permanent team to be established, but I want a committee to be appointed to go into five or six specific things that I shall enumerate, and submit its repor within six months. It should not confine itself to the Central Government but should cover the State Governments also. It should examine these things: improvement of Government processes, simplifying certain procedures and cutting down cost, serving the public with the maximum of speed and courtesy, eliminating superfluous departments and stations, co-ordination between different units and institutions, and eliminating duplication of work and overlapping of units.

We can give these specific terms to the committee. This should be a high-power committee headed by a non-official because he alone would be able to pull that weight and would be able to bring about that outlook.

I will suggest only a few improvements which could be brought about straightaway by the hon. Home Minister. What happens is that the Secretaries are getting strengthened every day. If you read the Planning Commission Report, you will find that the complaint is that there is a tendency for concentration of powers by the Secretaries, that they are taking over also the functions of the functioning departments. Why is it so? Because, departmental heads are very weak, because the depar mental heads are not senior enough, because the departmental heads are not mature enough. Today, you will be surprised to know that we have got departmental heads who have put in hardly 8 years in the district. I am sure the Home Minister will confirm it. We have in the districts, Collectors and District Magistrates who have not even put in 6 years of service. At least I know a few who have hardly put in 4 or 5 years. What can you expect from them? This concentration of senior people in the Secre ariat is responsible. They want cosy jobs. They do not want to do hard work in the field. Their tenure of service is not respected. I say that the institution of Joint Secretaries should be abolished straightaway. No Joint Secretary is needed in any Ministry. I am clear in my mind about it.

You want a senior Secretary in every Ministry to advise the Ministry on policy matters. I unders and that you must have a senior man to assist the Minister in his policy matters. Then the noting should be done by Deputy Secretaries and others. Those people who are Joint Secre aries and of that status should go out into the field with delegated powers.

We are all the time talking of delegat on of powers. To whom are the powers o be delegated? Are these powers to be delegated to people with 4 or 5 years' experience? All this ptople with Joint Secre'ary's status should be pushed out of the Secretariat. They should be made departmen al heads and they should go to the field. After considerable experience is gained by these senior men, they would not be interfered with by the Secretariat. In the field, they will surely gain realis ic experience. They will know the pulsating mind of the people; and they can come again as Secretaries. They will be much more useful Secretaries than the Secretaries who have spent 20 years of their life in Delhi. I would suggest tha at least this reform should be taken up immediately.

I will say a word about training. I am not at all satisfied on two scores again. There is very weak research programme of administration. There is hardly anything so far as the Home Ministry is concerned excep that they have a li'tle thing in the Planning Wing about which we know little or nothing. Training is most deficient. As a matter of fact, training should be strengthened very much. In training, it is not only the training of the junior officer which is necessary. I very strongly urge upon the Home Minister that the training of the superior officers, the top men, the top executives, is most essential.

What do hey do in business? Just think of it. Even in the G.E.C. a world-known company their area managers who are getting Rs. 8,000 and more a'so go for 3 mon'hs training They collect together; they spend 3 months—16 to 18 hours a day. I was just the other day in Bombay and I saw a camp going on of the Burmah Shell. There the senior officers are spending about 15 to 16 hours and training people get ing Rs. 1200 to Rs. 1500 in our own country. But, here, if you ask a Deputy Secretary to get training, he will think possibly it is below his dignity and position. The Secretary will say 'Who is going to give the training?' They will train each other. There will be a number of them coming together and they will think for themselves. This training must be strengthened also for the middle level people and there should be training for professionals also like engineers. The engineers used to do hard work; now they are coming into contact with the masses. You must give them a sort of managerial training. You must train them in details. It is very necessary. Our programme is absolutely deficient; it must be enlarged.

I have got a few points more to urge. If you can give me another 5 minutes I will deal wi h one or two points.

Mr. Speaker: Can he not find some other occasion to make these suggestions?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, I will deal only with two points and leave the others. I will in passing say tha' the zones must be s rengthened. You must have a Governor for 4 States comprising one zone. I do not want to go into de ails. It is not necessary to have separate Governors.

About administration, the separation of the judiciary and the executive has been going on for the last 13 years. I do no know whether they can justify themselves about this constitutional obligation. Why could it not be done?

About arrears, I have got here a statement of the cases that are pending in High Courts, the chief of them being the Allahabad High Court. We have got large arrears; and we are all

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the time talking of clearing the arrears. In 1956, it was 38,000 and it is 46,000 now. If you have got 46,000 cases in a High Court, you cannot expect any hearing before 4 years. It is easy calculation. That would be denying people of justice. In Kerala the number of cases has gone up from 6,400 to 14,000, from 1956 to June 1960. In my State of Rajasthan also unfortunately it has gone up from 5,000 to 8,000. With this state of affairs how do you think people will have any respect for judicial administration?

What are the courts in Delhi? You know, outside the courts in Delhi there is intrigue and corruption. Within the premises of the courts all sorts of perjuries and other things are going on. The Home Minister must take very strong steps to root it out.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will notice that there are three organs of State, the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. If the judiciary is tarnished like this—that there is corruption all over, everywhere around the courts, instead of having respect for the courts the people would begin to lose respect. General observations of this kind are wrong.

Of course, the courts are autonomous in the sense that there is the Judges and he is entitled to command some independence. If such remarks are made then the respect for the judges will disappear.

I allowed a question regarding arrears because it is a matter affecting the masses and it is a hint that they should be disposed of. But to say like this of them—I do not know whether it is true or false—or to make a statemen against judges and say that all around the courts there is corruption and intrigue is not proper.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I will correct myself. I am sorry. I did not mean that at all so far as the High Court Judges are concerned. I only stated that the cases were in arrears. I was saying about the lower courts. I did not say that the judges are currupt. I did not mean it. I want to make it clear on the floor of this House that I do not mean to say anything. What I said was about what is happening within the premises, outside the court room. If you go to the courts here in Delhi you will find all sorts of funny things happening there. The whole atmosphere is so vitiated. It is only that that I was.....

Mr. Speaker: Does he mean that there are touts and that there are intrigues and sorts of hings going on there?

An Hon. Member: What can the Home Minister do?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: All sorts of things. It creates contempt for the administration. I was saying nothing against the judges in this context.

Then the last word is about prohibition. I feel very strongly that you mus have—I mean the Administration must have—a clear mind about prohibition. I have tried to say it at all levels in the Advisory Committees.

What is the policy which is being followed at present? It is neither here nor there. It creates more administrative difficulties. This prohibition has only been responsible for so many ancillary industries everywhere. In Bombay itself, which is in the forefront so far as prohibition is concerned, we expected the best things to happen. According to their own records there are 300 cases of challan every day under the Prohibition Act. The top man of the police in Bombay told me that he was challanning 300 persons every day, and that should make it clear that at least 700 others go undetected. If that is he state of affairs in Bombay which is in the foreforn, what about the other places? That is why, Sir, I wanted to say that before

we launch on any national policy the administrative implications of that national policy must be examined and must be judged. It is really unfortunate that we are confining so much on the economic side. The total economic incidence must be examined. I wish that the Home Minister is also a member of the Planning Commission. It is really strange that the Home Minister is not a member of the Planning Commission. As a member of the Planning Commission whenever any national policy is put forward the first thing to be examined is as to what are the administrative implications of that policy.

Have you examined the various implications of the various polices? We are seeing today that everybody is talking very well about the co-operative farms. I can understand it. But have you examined the administrative implications of it, how to bring it about? If you talk to the people in the rural areas they will give you a hundred ideas. I was in their midst. They told me that we had created so many difficulties for them. Because we have not examined the administrative implications, the administrative difficulties that are going to come up, our policies are ridiculed. People say that we sit here and do not understand their difficulties and that is why we frame such policies.

So, Sir, regarding prohibition I feel that the Government should come to a definite conclusion. These half-hearted measures are not sufficient. By having one district dry and another district wet we are creating nothing but corruption, we are creating more administrative problems and our revenues are being frittered away. Thereby we are also creating a sort of contempt for the administration. I would like to make one suggestion in right earnest to the hon. Home Minister. At least make this a disqualification for the services. If the hon. Minister is serious and earnest about it, let him say that nobody will be qualified for public service if he is not an abstainer. Let him make a rule like that.

Mr. Speaker: If after appointment the individual begins to drink?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Then dismiss him, because he does not remain qualified. I know this will not be done. I do not know why this cannot be done. It is a simple matter. I was going a step further and saying that we should also make this rule applicable for legislators. I am an abstainer for three generations though I am a Mathur and have a birthright to drink, but I thought that it was likely to be open to so many abuses in the elections—if somebody is standing from a constituency, I can give a petition saying that such and such a man drinks and therefore he is disqualified. Therefore, it is not so simple as in the case of public servants. But I am sure if it is done in the case of public services he can do away with a lot of trouble and corruption in this respect.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): Sir, I wish to enter a fervent plea on a matter which affects the Anglo-Indian community and I sincerely hope that the Government as a whole will consider my plea favourably. I led a deputation on the 24th October last year to the Prime Minister which consisted of the representatives in Parliament, the Anglo-Indian community representatives in the State legislatures and over 40 heads of schools in every part of the country. Sir, there I had stated the case, and I believe that it was an un-answerable case, for the extension of the provisions in article 336 and 337 of the Constitution which deal with the former education grants for the benefit of Anglo-India education and for employment in certain services such as in railways, telegraphs and customs. A measure of how urgent and even desperate this need is, particularly with regard to education, can be found in the fact that after I secured an appointment with the Prime Minister—I had barely 70 hours in which to summon the heads of schools throughout the country—almost 50 of them from every part

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and corner in the country came here. I believe that the Prime Minister, after I stated the case—I hope so too —was extremely sympathetic. I am deeply grateful to Government for having agreed to extend the provisions of articles 331 and 333 which, as the Minister will remember, deal with nomination to the Lok Sabha and to the State legislatures. I would submit with the greatest respect that while it was a gesture of generosity, in the final analysis, these provisions will have little meaning—they will have little content—without these other provisions in respect of education and the services which really represent the real needs of my community.

I was largely responsible for getting these provisions into the Constitution originally. It was a long, grim and bitter fight. The minorities advisory committee turned down my plea unanimously but ultimately over a period of three and a half years I was able to get these four provisions into the Constitution through the help of some very good friends of mine, particularly of Sardar Patel. But these four provisions represented a complementary and integrated pattern. It was recognised by that subcommittee which finalised these provisions—it was presided over by the late Shri G. B. Pant—that the two dominant needs of the community, because of circumstances beyond its control, are in respect of education and the service needs. Nomination to the legislatures was merely provided as an auxiliary provision to enable the representatives of the community to ensure that these needs in respect of education and the services are implemented. I know that there was opposition in this House by certain senior Members of the Congress Party to the extension of these provisions with respect to nomination. Two of the persons spear-headed the Opposition were old friends of mine, Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava and Shri Tyagi, and they made it clear that they were opposing not because of any personal reason—on the other hand they paid me a personal tribute and said that I could come from a general seat, that is a different matter—but because they were opposed to nomination because nomination was repugnant to the elective principles in a democratic pattern. When I approached them with regard to these two other provisions, in respect of educational grants and quotas for the services,—neither of them is here—both of them told me that they would not only support me but they would sincerely sponsor my case, because they said that these two other provisions represented the real needs.

In reply to a resolution of mine in respect of our English language—it was in a different context—the Prime Minister—because I had written to him—had replied on the floor of this House—it was on the 7th August, 1959—and among other things, he went out of his way to give me an assurance in the Lok Sabha that the facilities for Anglo-Indian schools should not only be maintained but if necessary added to. I want to underline the position that the only facilities that these schools have enjoyed were in respect of these educational grants. And the position when analysed is this. Quite rightly, between 1936-37 and 1956-57—during this period of 20 years—the State Governments have increased their expenditure on primary and secondary education from a little over Rs. 15 crores to over Rs. 115 crores. Quite rightly, the State Governments have in this period of 20 years increased their expenditure on primary and secondary education by over 700 per cent. On the other hand, I might mention this too, that not one naya paisa of this money, in this increase of 700 per cent, ensures to the benefit of Anglo-Indian schools, because except for West Bengal which subsidises two Anglo-Indian schools, no State Government runs a single Anglo-Indian school.

That means, in this huge amount of expenditure on education including this huge 700 per cent increase, not one naya paisa ensures to the benefit of what are known as Anglo-Indian schools.

The grants to Anglo-Indian schools were fixed in about 1935. The amount then was approximately Rs. 41 lakhs. The hon. Minister and the Government will appreciate that that amount was fixed in the context of the rupee in 1935, which probably was 400 per cent more in terms of purchasing power. Between 1935 and 1956, there has been a progressive reduction in the grant. While the grants to education generally have increased 700 per cent, this amount which was fixed in 1935 has been severely reduced till today it is about Rs. 36 lakhs. That is, there has been a reduction of 10%.

I want to make this position very clear that only a part of this grant ensures to the benefit of the Anglo-Indian children, a very small part known as the indigent grant. That was Rs. 9 lakhs. It has been progressively reduced and it came down to Rs. 8½ lakhs. What happens is, only this Rs. 8½ lakhs of this sum of Rs. 36 lakhs accrues to the benefit of the Anglo-Indian child. All the other money accrues goes to the benefit of all the children. These schools today are rendering unequalled service not only to education generally, but they are rendering unequalled service to the country, because two-thirds of the children at least belong to all communities. So, except for this microscopically small proportion of Rs. 8½ lakhs, the much larger amount ensures to the benefit of the children of all communities. This indigent grant is a desperate need and it varies; it did vary. In the case of day scholars it ranged from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8 per month. In the case of boarders, it ranged from Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 per month.

The hon. Minister will recognise that in the context of the cost of living today, even with Rs. 18 you cannot afford to feed a child. But at any rate, it subsidised the poor children and the schools put in from their side enough money, because these poor children are not only educated free, but they are clothed and fed free. If you take away this Rs. 8½ lakhs, you will immediately throw into the streets about 10,000 children. What will happen to them? They would become a liability not only to a particular community, but they would become a liability to the country. I am making a very earnest plea to Government to extend this provision, because it is a provision which ensures to the benefit of schools which are rendering a tremendous service to the larger cause of Indian education.

May I say this that I have the privilege of being the Chairman of two education boards? In my capacity as Chairman of the Inter-State Board for Anglo-Indian schools, we look after approximately 300 schools throughout the country and we have co-ordinated the system of education, with the result that it is the vanguard of Indian education; it is the only system of education that provides uniform education to the children of all communities. It is a unique boon; particularly to persons not only in the Government services but all persons who are liable to be transferred from one part of India to another. Whether they go from Kashmir to Quilon, or Bombay to Shillong, in these schools alone the parents find the only guarantee of continuity of education of their children.

There is another consideration which I would urge before Government. There is this article 30 in the Constitution. Now, the Minister may be aware of what it signifies. Under clause (1) of article 30 of the Constitution, a right has been given to minorities—linguistic minorities included, such as mine—to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. The more important clause, so far as this particular subject is concerned, is clause (2). That clause says that in giving

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aid Government shall not discriminate against educational institutions run by minorities. Now, my clear reading of it is this. In clause (1) you give a right to minorities to establish institutions of their choice. In clause (2) Governments are inhibited from discriminating in the matter of aid. But what is happening to our schools? Many State Governments say "No, you cannot run institutions of your choice; you must subscribe to this particular code". As soon as we subscribe to a particular code, we must necessarily abandon our choice, and we do not choose to abandon our choice because in many ways we run schools which are difficult to equal in this country. So, in effect, these schools are the only schools which are being singled out by State Governments for not giving one naya paisa. The Maharashtra Government is not giving us one naya paisa of aid. All the aid has been discontinued; not only the indigent grant but all the aid. The Uttar Pradesh Government says "We will give you aid, but we cannot give you any indigent grant". But it is in respect of the indigent grant that my need is most acute. The Punjab Government says "We are extremely well-disposed towards you, but we cannot give you aid". That is their interpretation. The Mysore Government have stated "We are not very certain of what the constitutional position is." Sir, I have been making this plea with the State Governments. Some of them have taken up the position "we want to give you aid, but we cannot give you the aid unless you have a constitutional guarantee, to which you get the Centre agree; we will then very gladly give you aid". This is the position which has been categorically taken by the Mysore and Punjab Governments.

I want, in conclusion, to underline the other plea with regard to employment difficulties. In the memorandum which I submitted to the Prime Minister, I have set out the case very clearly. But let me say this. I know that there is some kind of a general reluctance to have constitutional guarantees, but I would ask the Government to consider the context. And it is because of this peculiar context that I was able to persuade the Constituent Assembly to have those guarantees there. What is the position with regard to employment? Because of circumstances beyond the control of the community over a period of two hundred years or even more, the community was canalised into certain services like railways, posts and telegraphs and customs. I do not say it is a good thing; perhaps, it was a bad thing, an unhealthy thing, because the economy of the community became unhealthily dependent upon the employment in certain services. But the result was this, that up till a few years ago half of my community was employed in the railways. It was a bad thing from the point of view of its economy, but there it is, and we cannot do away with a pattern which has emerged from the marlix of history overnight.

16·39 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

We try to do it, diverting people into other avenues of employment. And I am asking for quotas not for the better educated members. We have not asked for them. They compete, and compete successfully, in all walks of life. I have asked for this for the lesser educated members of my community. Where are they to go? Even with this constitutional guarantee, there was acute and bitter unemployment. Large number of my community had to migrate, because their children faced unemployment and consequent degradation.

They could not even get into the railways, even with these constitutional guarantees. The hon. Railway Minister is not here, but I had to write to him and say that even with these Railway Service Commissions charged with the constitutional duty of giving

us guarantees these people are applying but they do not get in. The hon. Minister intervened. He helped me to get in 200 people extra in a particular year. Without a constitutional guarantee they cannot get in at all.

I want to say that they have developed certain service traditional aptitudes. A railwayman whom I met the other day and who is going away told me, "Sir, I cannot get my son into the railways. Yet if you cut his veins, steam-engines will come out of them, and he says, "I cannot get him in, but I cannot also let him be degraded. So, because of him I am leaving the country." That is happening to a whole lot of families, particularly in the railways. So, I say this to Government.

What does it mean? What am I asking for? All that it means in real terms is the guaranteeing of about 300 to 400 posts in Class III in one year. That is all it means. The community does not compete for posts in other services. They have not the aptitude for them. They do not compete for them. It is only in the railways that I ask for 300 or 400 posts in the whole year. It does not make a noticeable dent in the overall intake even so far as railway employment is concerned.

I want to end on this note. These nominations have been given. They will end after ten years. There is no doubt about it. But they were tied up fith the provision for the Schedued Castes. All our special guarantee are going. So I say that since you have given us the nomination—the provisions are dominant provisions—why mar the grave or generosity of this gesture? These are my real needs.

There is also this thing. My hon. friends, Shri Mahavir Tyagi and Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, say that they will sponsor the continuance of this provision. But there is in these guarantees themselves the provision that they shall come to an end. The provisions are so phased as to postulate a graduated reduction. Under article 336 at intervals of two years, there shall be a reduction of ten per cent. in the quotas. Already in the first ten years the quotas have come down because of this graduated reduction. In the next ten years they will automatically waste out.

There is the same graduated reduction in the grants. It is a bad thing because I believe that every section of the people has a right to get educational aid. All right, if you do not want to give me any educational aid, I am taking steps to ensure that I will be able to get this aid from my own resources, but give me a little more time. Today I am living from year to year from hand to mouth. I know certain State Governments have continued the education grants, but three Governments that I have mentioned have not. They also have made it clear that they have done it *ad hoc*. They say, "It will be subject to review next year." What is going to happen in the Madras State? The total amount is Rs. 9 lakhs and half that amount is by way of indigent grant. If the Madras Government suddenly decides, as it may well decide next year, not to continue the grant, 4,000 children will be in the streets.

So I say, give me a constitutional guarantee. Why should I, for the next ten years at any rate, be dependent on the charity or the whims of a particular government? Today the Congress Party is there. It may be all right. The amazing thing is that it is not all right. Pantji with whom I fought sometimes, immediately after the President had addressed us, came up to me and mentioned, "I am very sorry that though I have written to all the State Governments to continue your grants, still some of them do not." When a man of the stature of Pantji intercedes on my behalf and the State Governments do not give me a grant, what kind of an uncertain charity am I going to live on? Tomorrow some other party, not as well-disposed towards me as the Congress Party is, may get into power. So, I say that it is a real desperate need. Give me this guarantee. Make it co-terminus with the nomination provision. As I say, the

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guarantee contains in itself the provision for an automatic wasting out. I sincerely hope that when the Minister replies he will give me some hope. I intend to see the Prime Minister again, but I hope that with some assistance from the Home Ministry ultimately a favourable decision will be taken.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Mr. Chairman, this House was used to the presence of the late venerable Home Minister year after year on such a debate. He often used to sit without counting the hours. There is a void today. That void is filled by one who has the same genial approach and who is convincing in his arguments and is forthright.

In the debate from this morning comprehensive comments have been made on all the subjects concerning the Home Ministry. As some hon. Member said, it is the parent Ministry. It was the late venerable Home Minister who laughingly said that it is the refuse ministry sometimes, because so many problems were taken over by him. Nevertheless, this is the residuary Ministry and the main Ministry that must look after not only the welfare of the country but also build up the nation into a new entity and to a nationhood.

I shall come to the points because I want to be very brief. Shri Prabhat Kar mentioned the sweepers' lot, along with other important points made in his speech this morning as the debate was opened. This subject has come before this honourable House many times, and it has been taken up by many right-thinking Members that this indignity heaped on human beings has to be tackled. It looks very small, and when you talk of the judiciary and the Zonal Councils and of other big and important subjects, the sweepers' lot fades away into insignificance. But it is not so. We have been giving adequate attention, and especially Pantji used to give it, and Rs. 32 lakhs were assigned for mechanising the work what looks as very brutal and inhuman for human beings to work at. However, Rs. 1 lakh was surrendered, and under the Third Plan the allotment is greater, and greater effort is being made.

Some of the speakers thought, "well, this thing should now be taken in hand with greater dynamism." But who is to lend the dynamism? They turn to the civil servants, and Shri Harish Chandra Mathur reflected on them. It was his own opinion. Nevertheless, the dynamism has to come by public opinion, especially in the field of social welfare. We appointed even a committee in this connection, the Malkani Committee, and the report is being examined. We from the Centre want to take it up with greater force and greater co-ordination. We hope that the States will come forward, especially the local authorities, so that we could speak with greater satisfaction in the years to come.

Then it was Shrimati Renuka Ray who referred to this era of "committeeology" referring to Parkinson's law But she forgot to talk of "reportology". She also has produced a report She also has recommended many good things. Of course, she as well as others are rather uneasy because we are not able to implement these programmes in the field of social welfare for the backward classes. But when we talk of implementation, it is difficult, for, in the main, the implementation remains in the hands of the State Governments and in the Administrations of the Union Territories. Nevertheless, in the Third Plan, the picture will look better, and I am quite confident to state it in the House that the picture will improve, because from the cut motions here on our files, I find that there is a greater enquiry in these subjects. Many more Members have thought of the welfare of the backward classes, and if you take the whole lot of the cut motions, quite a large number, may I say almost half, deals with the problem of welfare in the Union Territories and in the field of backward classes. Therefore, we should now go ahead, for, I find that the conscious-

ness is growing and the subjects are also focussed better. So, we should be able to gather the driving force to work and implement the programmes that we have.

Then, an hon. Member talked of the tented schools in Delhi. Delhi has grown beyond conception, as one who had seen Delhi about fifteen years ago would realise. Naturally, the schools also have grown, and the students have to sit out, and work in tents or sometimes under trees, for the simple reason that everything has not grown adequately enough to give them shelter and good education. But I may here give you the position as it obtains today. It is getting better and better.

Today, the position is, briefly, that 15 tented schools have already been shifted to pre-fabricated structures during the current year, and 15 new higher secondary schools have been opened, and 167 new sections were added to the existing schools. Then, high schools and middle schools have increased in large numbers. I need not give you the satistics here, but that is the position, and those schools that still remain in tented accommodation will by and by get their own buildings and will be able to accommodate their children.

Then, I come to slum clearance. In the field of slum clearance, the Prime Minister said the other day that it is not the palaces but the slums which are an indication of our progress. Therefore, slum clearance sits on our conscience. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur talked of the dynamic manner in which we must achieve the goal of eradicating all these evils, and said that still the evils remained and persisted. That is because the task of constructing is far more difficult than even destroying slums. Therefore, unless we can put up houses, prefabricated structures or huts or whatever you call them, slums will remain. Nevertheless, everything is being done, and the whole subject has been handed over to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. About 3,225 houses have already been built. Nevertheless, this ugly sight persists wherever we go and I do not think that I should gloss over and say that improvement is taking place as one would like. Here also, we need public co-operation. We need public consciousness, not the consciousness only from those who are working for the slum-dwellers, but the consciousness of the slum-dwellers themselves, who should like to eradicate their present surroundings and conditions and learn to live in better surroundings and conditions.

Therefore, there are many schemes that are in hand with the municipal corporation, and they are systematically going ahead. Even for sanitation, public projects are undertaken in the Territory of Delhi, and the programme is going through as we have planned.

Then, it was mentioned that crime was going up. I do not know where the hon. Member got his figures from to show that crime was going up in Delhi. I do not want to take the time of the House by narrating the figures from year to year. Nevertheless, I must give the facts and point out that the incidence of crime per lakh of population was lower than in the previous years with a noticeable fall in heinous crime. There has also been a decrease in non-heinous crime. There has been also a noticeable fall under the heads 'Murder', and 'Attempt to Murder', 'Robbery' and 'Riots'. With the growing new colonies in Delhi and an increasing population which is of a floating nature, the figure in regard to crimes may rise and fall, but the overall picture is that crime has not increased. I want the House to realise that crime is not increasing, though, of course, from the manner in which it is reported or the manner in which perhaps the lapses of police officers are brought to light, it may look to some that crime is increasing. However, if hon. Members bring to our notice any particular case or anything that they notice, which should be put right, so far as this Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned, it would always be welcomed, examined carefully and attended to.

[Shrimati Alva]

There are so many cut motions on the subject of welfare of backward classes. This subject forms a debate by itself when there is a discussion of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes when it is placed on the Table. As per the suggestion of the hon. Speaker made last year, within a fortnight a Committee of the House is to meet and discuss it in a preliminary way so that we could try and focus attention on certain things rather than make the debate a rambling one. Therefore, this is really a matter to be discussed in the other debate which should come sometime perhaps in this session or the next session.

There is one cut motion which suggests that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be given executive authority for implementing his own recommendations. That would be against the spirit of the provision in the Constitution. He is there to make his suggestions and recommendations and present the Report through the Ministry of Home Affairs to the President. If we give him executive power, it would be very wrong. I do not think it would be proper for the Commissioner to become the implementing authority in respect of his own recommendations. Therefore, that cut motion does not carry any weighty argument in it.

A number of cut motions deals with the welfare projects that are not implemented satisfactorily in the Union Territories, looked after by the Centre. A number of cut motions refer to the Andamans and Nicobars. I am speaking far too early in the debate because those who would follow me would speak on these; nevertheless, for want of time later, I want to touch on them and be as brief as possible. The main thing when we think of those islands is the forest wealth. What is happening about that forest wealth? Are we able to utilise that forest wealth? I may say here that the forest wealth will be worked out on a very planned basis of 100 years rotation in the Andamans. We have worked out that 14 odd square miles will yield about 1,00,000 tons of commercial timber.

Then there is a suggestion that there should be a match factory there. It is not possible to have another match factory in the Andamans for the simple reason that for the last 20 years, WIMCO is operating there, and the rest of the surplus *papita* logs available for making matches is transported to Calcutta where there is a factory. Even so, we have now given permission to one party to find out whether a plywood factory could be set up in the Andamans and Nicobars.

When we come to the Nicobar Islands, it is still more difficult because the forest wealth has still to be examined and assessed. The plywood industry that is there in Nicobars has to be developed. There 300 tons ply logs per month are turned out. With better transport from the mainland to the island, things will look brighter and brighter. We have two ships now and we are now going to order more. Then transport would be easier and greater interest would be taken in the islands.

There was another suggestion in a cut motion that these islands should be opened up for the tourists. Yes, it should be, but unless there are ports, it would not be a good thing. I do not think many Members have been to Andamans and Nicobars. Those who have been there know that it is very dangerous beyond Port Blair to land on any shore. You could even fall into the sea, because there were no jetties, but since then the jetties have been built, and we are making it as safe and attractive for people to go and visit these islands.

17 hrs.

For the development of the small ports Rs. 42 lakhs were given in the

Second Plan, and Rs. 66 lakhs have been assigned in the Third Plan.

Now, the main thing in the island is the fishing industry and the shell industry. In respect of the shell industry, the licence was with the Japanese during war time. Since then, this licence is no more with them. The fishing industry should develop but for the non-availability of personnel. It is very difficult to get the right type of personnel there, and therefore, the time-lag is very much noticeable. However, the Third Plan provides Rs. 14 lakhs and odd for the fishing industry.

Then there was a question asked in this House and the other House about the cellular jail in Andamans. With the patriotic sense we do possess, we want to preserve it. It is in a bad way, and will fall down. In any case, it has to be demolished because of its present condition; nevertheless—this has been mentioned by a Member in one of his cut motions—we have decided that the jail tower will be preserved, and a plaque containing the names of all our revolutionaries who were once sheltered in that jail will be kept there as a memorial, on that tower.

Now, I go on to the next Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh. Members from that part of India no wonder are very interested in knowing how fruit preserving and other industries would expand there. Twenty per cent. of the fruit produced is wasted in Himachal Pradesh because of disease, insects and so on, and, therefore, we are looking in that direction. Attempts are made to preserve fruit better, and in greater quantity, and courses are opened for local people, so that home preservation of fruit is made possible. Transport is also being made more easy, which brings me to the other suggestions made about roads.

Roads are taking shape in every Territory, and even the village roads are coming up very well. In the Third Plan greater allocations are made for roads, which is the prior necessity of any territory in hilly area, and that is being looked into, and is progressing extremely satisfactorily. There also, bridges would take second importance. In Himachal Pradesh alone, 14 bridges are proposed to be completed in the Third Plan. When that comes about, with 2,700 miles of roads and 14 bridges, I think Himachal Pradesh would be able to look up in its own right, and look at the rest of India as a developed territory. Eight crores of rupees are set aside only for Himachal Pradesh roads. Tourist traffic should also increase, because the territory has four interesting districts. For the tourist traffic to increase, the Third Plan has allotted Rs. 800 lakhs, and already the P.W.D. has got comfortable all-foam cushion buses. All this is the subject of a cut motion moved by Members from the different parts, and perhaps by those who come from these parts. Each district there has been authorised to have its own jeeps and cabs, so that tourists are not left in the lurch, but are able to move about with greater facility.

Then we come to Tripura, and there, the first cut motion is on the need to increase the pay scales. The pay scales in Tripura, comparatively, were lower than the West Bengal scales, and the cost of living had gone up at the same time. The Tripura Administration has now set up a pay committee and the question is being examined. It will be looked into, and whatever benefits are possible will be given to the people.

By another cut motion, they charge the Government with failure to enforce the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act of 1960. It is not so. To enforce an Act takes time, especially in the hilly terrain, and especially where there have never been consolidated holdings, or proper records of rights in the Territory. It is very difficult also to enforce laws. However, the Act will be enforced in April, which is not very far off. After

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that, eviction of tenants will not take place. One or two Members here emphasized that. I think it was Shrimati Renuka Ray who talked of the eviction of the tribals. It is indeed a sad tale. I feel it as much as any Tribal. A man who has nothing, when he is evicted out of the soil, he has nothing left on this earth. Therefore, it is a very hard thing. We have to find ways and means by which we can arrest and stop eviction of tenants, especially of the Tribals from their lands. This is being done, as I have said; and the law will come into force in April, that is, next month.

In another motion it is said, not to enforce the Mahani Act. There is no Mahani Act as far as I can find out. I think what is meant was the Mahajani Act of Bombay, that is the Money lenders Act. Now, we need not talk of the old Mahani Act or the Mahajani Act because the Bombay Act has been extended to Tribal areas. The Tribal Administration Reports that it is carrying on very well and there is no dissatisfaction amongst the public.

Then there is motion about the calamity that came there over Tripura last year, the destruction of food. Sixty per cent of the total production of the jhum crops were destroyed and that created a great calamity. Sixty per cent of the produce was eaten up by rats. It is tragic. Nevertheless, under the guidance of the late venerable Home Minister relief measures were undertaken speedily and all possible help was given. Food was rushed from the Centre and also money was spent. Over a lakh was distributed as agricultural loans and so on. Rs. 8,000 was spent for the free distribution of seeds for producing the next jhum crop. Fifty-seven projects were started. Rs. 340,000 was spent The affected jhums were permitted to register themselves in various forest areas and so on. All these relief measures brought them great relief.

The next thing is about water supply in Agartala. There are several motions that motion about water supply. Water supply in Agartala has been delayed unfortunately. Now, Rs. 879,000 have been sanctioned in 1960 and the total sum of Rs. 18 lakhs which has been sanctioned for the water supply scheme would fall into two phases. The first relates to the rising mains and the second to the distribution. For the first, the plans are ready and will be taken in hand. And, for the second phase, it is to be examined and it will be taken in hand as the first is getting ready.

Then, about roads in Tripura. In Tripura, in the Third Plan, for development the amount has been fixed at Rs. 480 lakhs. And, it has been increased by Rs. 130 lakhs. I just want those Members who have moved these cut motions to assure themselves that every possible help is being given in the Third Plan to the Union territories and it is for them and for me to see that this money is utilised and does not lapse. They will have to give the driving force in the different districts and territories so that we do not come here either to blame our officers or ourselves or Government or the Administration. Very much depends upon ourselves. I think we who represent the people have a greater responsibility than even the officers because it is we who are in the field all the time. Nevertheless, the suggestion is giving that the officers too should keep themselves in the grip of realities, of what is happening because India is changing very fast every day and, therefore, it is very necessary that we all consider ourselves as public servants and set out to work for the people.

There is another one and that is about the failure to settle disputes between tribal people and displaced persons. That is tabled by Shri Dasaratha Deb. He himself concurred in the agreement reached between the tribals and displaced persons according to which some land of about 224 acres was left with the tribals and they relinquished their claim on the

rest of the land. I therefore do not understand as to what he means when he actually moves this cut motion because he was there when the agreement was reached and it was done to his satisfaction. Therefore, this cut motion does not carry any argument.

Emphasis is laid on girls' hostels. I would also lay greater emphasis on women's education and girls' hostels. I hope more and more hon. Members would lay emphasis on the education of women, because if India is to advance it will advance in the path of women much more. There is some truth in the old hackneyed phrase: if you educate a woman you educate a family, if you educate a man you educate individuals. How can you march without the women? The whole trouble we feel is that only men have marched and the women have been left behind.

An Hon. Member: We are double marching.

Shrimati Alva: I think we are double marching more than what you are. There is a provision for construction of 40 wings of a boarding house but whether the hostel for tribal girls has already been provided or not I am unable to say. Regarding economic rehabilitation of displaced persons, loans have been allotted and lands given for agricultural purposes. Of course, something goes wrong here sometimes, but that is not because we are weak or because the administration is weak. Sometimes it goes beyond control and certain things happen as a result of which we are not able to fulfil our plans. However, I think with the experience that we have gained of the First Plan and the Second Plan the Third Plan should be easy to run and the Third Plan should be able to show us the canvas in its proper perspective.

Another grievance was that in Manipur there are not enough local officers employed in the administration. But to that argument I would say that they are not available. However, out of the 15 heads of departments four are local officers and we are always waiting for the availability of local people. I want to assure the House that we are waiting for the availability of local tribals to take over the job. The only point is that they have to be forthcoming. There also I think we should help them to come forward and take over the responsibility.

There was also this agitation in Manipur about the demand of *Vidhan Sauda*. To that of course it was the late Home Minister who answered the question and the House is aware of the information given. Nevertheless, now the position is that all the prisoners and detenus involved at that time in violence have been releaed excepting one Mr. Bira Singh and five others who have been prosecuted for violence. The cut motion has no argument again, because it is not our intention to withdraw any criminal case which arises out of violence.

About the need for enforcement of the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Referoms Act, it has not been so easy Nevertheless, the Land Reforms Act of 1960 covers the entire field of revenue administration. Necessary rules are being framed under that and it extends to the valley areas of Manipur. A survey and settlement of this area is now in progress and very soon it will be put into execution. In Manipur a Judicial Commissioner was appointed. The hilly area has been now divided and everything is peaceful and getting on well as far as the welfare goes.

Now we come to the health projects and the question of hospitals. The Plan provision for hospitals in Manipur is Rs. 25,000. There will be ambulance service. So it will go a long way for relief.

About the question of reduction in fare and air freight, there was a slight rise in the air freight and in the air fare. It was the late Home Minister who had taken up this matter with the Transport Minister. We expect a reply suggesting a reduc-

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tion in the new rates. I hope it will come off when it is worked out.

Then, by another cut motion, it has been said that there is a neglect of industrial development in Manipur. But how can industrial development take place when there is such a poor endowment of natural resources, scanty means of communication, limited size of the market and lack of technical skill and apathy of the local people to take up new things? It is rather premature to talk about industrialising that territory. But small scale industries have been undertaken. Rs. 2 lakhs have already been allotted chiefly for small scale industries and for women's uplift. Though the territory does not produce cotton, cotton is sent there. Rs. 50 lakhs worth of yarn is being subsidised annually for that territory. The financial target is Rs. 13 lakhs for the village and small scale industries which will come in the Third Plan.

There is a suggestion that paper should be manufactured in Andamans and Manipur. But paper manufacture is not so easy, because it needs a special kind of wood and it needs special pulp. In Manipur there is abundance of raw material. It is not so in Andamans and Nicobar. For the manufacture of paper, the development of road transport will have to be attained before paper is manufactured. The manufacture of paper is to be undertaken in the Third Plan; it has been included, and, with all going well, it will come into operation.

Then about backward classes, well, the backward classes are with us. Of course, generally everybody rises here and says this is not done and that is not done. This is one of the most baffling problems, namely, the rehabilitation of backward classes. As for the definition of backwardness, we have not yet found the criteria. It may be that most will agree that socio-economic criteria would be the best to apply, and in this direction, some of the States, especially the State of Maharashtra, has gone ahead and applied the economic criteria for backwardness and has undertaken to help those who fall as backward under that category.

Shri Balmiki: What about the most backward?

Shrimati Alva: If you give an example of it, I will be able to give you an answer. But since you have not given me an example of what is most backward, I am unable to give a reply. It is difficult to define it or even to present any 'most backward human being to you'. I think 'backwardness' is enough, because nobody is most backward. What we have is backwardness, for many reasons, and it can be eradicated only if we work with our hearts as well as with our heads.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Members may now move their selected cut motions subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Failure to withdraw rule 4B of the Government Servants Conduct Rules even after the decision of the Bombay High Court

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

> "That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1." (1047).

Failure to withdraw rule 4A of the Government Servants Conduct Rules affecting trade union right of the Government employees

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

> "That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1." (1048)

Failure to establish Whitley Councils for the Central Government employees

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

> "That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1." (1049).

Failure of the Intelligence Bureau in the study of situation in Assam before the last Assam disturbances there

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (110).

Failure of the Intelligence Bureau in the study of the situation in Jabalpur before the recent disturbances there

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (111).

Failure of the Union Government to send police and military personnel as a precautionary measure before the disturbances that took place in Assam

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (112).

Need to give more powers to the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (113).

Need for recruitment of personnel for all services through the Union Public Service Commission

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (116).

Need for jail reforms in Union Territories

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (629).

Need to confirm the services of all temporary Government employees who have put in more than one year's service

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (966).

Need to re-instate all the employees suspended and dismissed after the last general strike of the Government employees

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1967).

Need to restore the positions of the Central Government employees demoted or reverted after the last general strike of the Central Government employees

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (968).

Need to withdraw orders for stopping promotions of the Central Government employees who participated in the last general strike

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (969).

Need to enlarge the jurisdiction of High Courts as recommended by the Law Commission.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1031).

Need for a permanent Bench of the Supreme Court for disposing of appeals from Industrial Tribunals

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1032).

Failure of the Government to classify the representatives of the various political parties as political prisoners when they are in jail

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1040).

Failure to provide adequate assistance to the political sufferers

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1098).

Need to increase the allocation of funds for award of scholarships to children of political sufferers

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1099).

Need to enforce scrupulously the policy of reservation of posts for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1100).

Failure to safeguard the interests of the linguistic groups in Sareikella and Kharswan under Bihar Administration

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1101).

Need to reinstate the employees of the A. G. Offices who participated in the Central Government employees strike

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1102).

Holding of interim elections to the State Legislative Assembly in Orissa

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1106).

Attitude towards the unanimous demand of all non-Congress parties of Orissa State for not holding the interim elections to the State Legislature held in the month of June

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1107).

Need for consolidating the Zonal Councils

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Zonal Councils be reduced by Rs. 100." (22).

Need to adopt integrated schemes for development through Zonal Councils

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Zonal Councils be reduced by Rs. 100." (23).

Need for more coordination amongst the member States of each Zonal Council

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Zonal Councils be reduced by Rs. 100." (24).

Need to circulate the proceedings of the Zonal Councils to Members of Parliament

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Zonal Councils be reduced by Rs. 100." (549).

Failure of the Eastern Zonal Council to deal with the interests of the linguistic minorities in the States concerned

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Zonal Councils be reduced by Rs. 100." (550).

Need to include representatives in the Eastern Zonal Council from the linguistic minorities of the States concerned

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Zonal Councils be reduced by Rs. 100." (551).

Need for representation of Members of Parliament in the Eastern Zonal Council from the States concerned

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Zonal Councils be reduced by Rs. 100." (552).

Delay in carrying out the decisions of the Zonal Councils

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Zonal Councils be reduced by Rs. 100." (1109).

Need for constituting a Special Bench of Supreme Court and High Courts for speedy disposal of industrial appeals

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100." (25).

Need for speedy disposal of appeals pending before the Supreme Court

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100." (26).

Need to reduce the arrears of cases pending in the different High Courts and Supreme Court

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100." (947).

Need to modify the procedure for speedy disposal of cases

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100." (948).

Need to fix the maximum and minimum ceiling of lawyers' fees in High Courts

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100." (949).

Need to disqualify a lawyer for charging higher than the scheduled rate

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100." (950).

Need to make provisions for arbitration between two State Governments on disputed matters

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100." (951).

Need to discard the usage of addressing Courts, by words "Hazur, Your Honour, Your Lordship"

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100." (952).

Need to merge the original and appellate sections of the High Court at Bombay and Calcutta High Court

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100." (953).

Need to abolish the solicitorship system in Calcutta High Court and High Court at Bombay

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100." (954).

Need for more police check-posts on Indo-Tibetan border in Kashmir

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100." (27).

Need for more police check-posts on Indo-Tibetan border in Sikkim

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100." (28).

Need for transport facilities between border check-posts

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100." (29).

Need for stricter surveillance of foreigners

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100." (30).

Need for more police check-posts on Indo-Pakistan Border

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100." (31).

Need to enlarge police check-posts on Indo-Pakistan border to check smuggling

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100." (32).

Need to render service free of cost to the public by the Central Finger Print Bureau

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100." (52).

Failure to check unauthorised migration of Pakistanis through Kutch Desert on the Indo-Pakistan border

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100." (218).

Failure to arrest Pakistanis who stealthily enter India through Indo-Pakistan border in North Gujarat

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100." (219).

Failure to check smuggling in and out of India on the Indo-Pakistan border in North Gujarat

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100." (220).

Failure to curb the recurrence of offences of thefts, riot, assault, burglary and dacoity in Delhi

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100." (221).

Need to revise the Police Code

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100." (630).

Need for police firing in cases of armed insurrection and widespread mob violence

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100." (631).

Failure to supply adequate number of forms in Bengali to the Bengalee populated areas of Bihar

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100." (53).

Failure to supply adequate number of forms in Oriya to Oriya populated areas of Bihar

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100." (54).

Failure to supply adequate number of forms in Bengali to the Bengalee populated areas of Assam

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100." (54).

Need to increase the allowance of census operators

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100." (56).

Need for Speedy tabulation of census statistics

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100." (57).

Need to set up an exclusively separate machinery for census operations

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100." (553).

Failure to supply forms in Bengali in the Bengali-speaking areas of Bihar for census operations

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100." (554).

Failure to supervise and control the work of the Census Operators in the Bengali-speaking areas of Bihar

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100." (555).

Failure to depute special officers in the non-Hindi speaking areas of Bihar for supervision and control of the census operations

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100." (556).

Failure to implement the instructions of the Central Government regarding census operations in the State of Bihar

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100." (557).

Need to survey and investigate the census operations in the States of Bihar and Assam regarding linguistic minorities

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100." (558).

Need to reduce the areas of Zones for Sample Survey

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Statistics be reduced by Rs. 100." (58).

Need for more correct statistics

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Statistics be reduced by Rs. 100." (59).

Need for reflecting the real condition through statistics

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Statistics be reduced by Rs. 100." (60).

Need for more hospitals in Delhi

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100." (61).

Need to close down the private Blood Banks

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100." (62).

Need to stop begging in the streets of Old Delhi

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100." (63).

Need to check sub-soil water of Delhi

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100." (64).

Need to reducing the taxi charges

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100." (65).

Need to expedite land reforms in Delhi

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100." (66).

Need to scrap prohibition

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100." (67).

Need to expedite slum clearance

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100." (68).

Need to reduce the high rate of school fees and educational expenses of public and private schools of Delhi

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100." (69).

Need to rehabilitate the slum dwellers of Delhi in the out-skirts of the city

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100." (70).

Need for more liberal help to the low-income group people for constructing houses

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100." (71)

Need to build Government hostels for low-income group people

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100." (72).

Need to regulate the charges of private hotels

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100." (222).

Need to develop the fruit processing industry

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Himachal Pradesh be reduced by Rs. 100." (33).

Need to rear trout fish to attract tourists

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Himachal Pradesh be reduced by Rs. 100." (34).

Need to develop roads in Himachal Pradesh

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Himachal Pradesh be reduced by Rs. 100." (73).

Need to provide weather-proof transport in snow-bound areas during the winter

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Himachal Pradesh be reduced by Rs. 100." (74).

Need to develop transport facilities to the tourists spots

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Himachal Pradesh be reduc- Rs. 100." (75).

Need for survey and conservation of forests

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100." (35).

Need for having a regular steamer service in Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100." (36).

Need to set up a paper mill

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Island be reduced by Rs. 100." (37).

Need to set up a match factory

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100." (38).

Need to develop the plywood industry

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100." (39).

Need to develop small ports in each island

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100." (40).

Need for speedy implementation of colonisation scheme

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100." (41).

Need to develop fish industry

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100." (42).

Need to preserve the Tower of the Calcutta Jail as martyrs' memorial

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100." (43).

Need to change the names of the islands into Swadesh and Swaraj

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100." (44).

Need to set up a research centre for Manipur art and culture in Manipur

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (45).

Need for improvement in the hospitals in Manipur

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (46).

Need to open more health centres in rural areas in Manipur

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (47).

Need to develop the sericulture industry in Manipur

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (48).

Need to establish a responsible Government in Manipur

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (166).

Need to grant more powers to the Territorial Councils

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (167).

Need to announce a clear and definite policy regarding the future political set up of Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (507).

Need to replace the heads of departments of the Manipur Administration by local men

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (508).

Need to appoint a public man as Chief Commissioner for the Union Territory

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (509).

Failure to check the Naga hostile activities in the Manipur hills

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (510).

Need to check effectively the infiltration of Naga hostiles into Manipur hills

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (511).

Failure to control the tribal feuds among different tribes in Manipur hills

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (512).

Failure of administrative machinery in Tamenglong, Ukhrul sub-divisions and Maomaram Circle in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (513).

Need for more lac cultivation and mulberry plantations in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (514).

Need for introduction of double crop system in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (515).

Need for development of Eri and Muga Silk Industry in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (516).

Need to start a paper pulp industry in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (517).

Need for expansion of the Manipur State Transport fleet

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (518).

Method of issuing of permits by the State Transport Authority in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (519).

Lack of employment opportunities in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (520).

Non-implementation of labour laws

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (521).

Need to enforce the Village Authorities Act in the hills of Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (522).

Delay in the introduction of Gram Panchayat system in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (523).

Need to establish a technical college in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (524).

Need to establish an Industrial Estate in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (525).

Need to establish a separate University for Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (526)

Need to set up a Medical College in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (527)

Non-implementation of recommendations of the Manipur Industrial Tribunal.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (528)

Lack of internal and external communication facilities hindering economic development of Manipur.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (533)

Law per capita income in Manipur on account of price depression of agricultural produce.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (534)

Shortfall in the physical and financial targets of the Public Works Department of the Manipur Administration during the current year and within the present Plan period.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (535)

Failure to implement fishery development schemes in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (536)

Postponement of the civic election of the Imphal Municipality

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (537)

Police firings on unarmed people in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (538)

Repeated promulgation of Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code in Imphal in early 1960

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (539)

Political discrimination in the allotment of development of Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (540)

Lack of clear-cut policy for industrial development of Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (541)

Need for development of the handloom industry for larger production of textiles and to provide more employment

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (542)

Failure to guarantee economic price for agriculture products

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (543)

Defective policy of procurement and distribution of foodgrains

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (544)

Need to develop roads in Tripura

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Tripura Administration be reduced by Rs. 100." (49)

Need for an aerodrome in Tripura

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Tripura Administration be reduced by Rs. 100." (50)

Need to set up small-scale industries in the Tribal areas for economic rehabilitation of people

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (51)

Need to finalise the list of backward classes

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (168)

Need to ensure proper utilisation of the funds allotted to States for uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (169)

Need to stop eviction of Scheduled Tribes from land for want of records

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (170)

Need to grant more stipends to Scheduled Tribe holders of literary titles.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (171)

Need to finalise the list of Backward Classes on the basis of economic and cultural conditions

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (223)

Need to construct tenements or houses for displaced Scheduled Caste people residing in Delhi

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (224)

Failure of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities to submit a proper report.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (559)

Working of the office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (560)

Need for effective co-operation of the States with the office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (561)

Need to establish the office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities as an effective body

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced Rs. 100." (562)

Mr. Chairman: All these cut motions are now before the House.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (गुड़गांव) : समापति महोदय, हमारे देश में पीछे एक बहुत बड़ी हड़ताल हुई थी और वह हड़ताल भी इस प्रकार की थी जिसने सारे देश के वातावरण को हिला दिया। हड़ताल में जनता के सहयोग से और शासन की सतर्कता से सफलता प्राप्त हुई लेकिन सफलता प्राप्त होने के पश्चात् शासन के सामने एक यह प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न आया कि भविष्य में इस प्रकार की हड़तालें न हों और देश के अन्दर जो आनवार्य केन्द्रीय सेवाएं हैं उन को हर समय बराबर जारी रखा जाय। इसके सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एक विधेयक उपस्थित करने का आश्वासन दिया। मैं चाहता यह हूं कि जहां इस प्रकार की अनिवार्य सेवाओं के सम्बन्ध में हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार एक विधेयक लाने का प्रयत्न कर रही है वहां इस बात का ध्यान अवश्य रखा जाय कि जितने भी कर्मचारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनिवार्य सेवाओं में हैं उनकी मांगों के सम्बन्ध में उदारता से विचार किया जाय और समय-समय पर उनकी कठिनाइयों के सम्बन्ध में ध्यान भी दिया जाय परन्तु जहां इस बात के मैं समर्थन में हूं। वहां इस प्रकार की भी व्यवस्था कोई अवश्य होनी चाहिए कि जो अनिवार्य केन्द्रीय सेवायें हैं उनको किसी भी समय इतने लम्बे समय तक के लिए स्थगित न किया जा सके। फ्रांस में भी इस प्रकार की हड़तालें होती हैं, किन्तु मेरी जानकारी है कि अनिवार्य केन्द्रीय सेवाओं के कर्मचारी जब हड़ताल करते हैं, तो वह हड़ताल चौबीस घंटे की एक टोकन हड़ताल होती है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यदि इस देश में इतनी लम्बी हड़तालें की जायेंगी, तो उसका परिणाम यह होगा कि एक ओर तो देश की शासन-व्यवस्था अस्त-व्यस्त होगी और दूसरी ओर नागरिकों के सामान्य जीवन पर भी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा। इसलिये जहां यह आवश्यक और उचित है कि केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की मांगों के सम्बन्ध में उदारता और गम्भीरता से निर्णय लिये जायें, वहां यह भी आवश्यक है कि इस विषय में सावधानी और सतर्कता बरती जाये, ताकि देश में इस प्रकार की कार्यवाहियों की पुनरावृत्ति न हो।

मंत्रालय की गत वर्ष की रिपोर्ट में यह प्रकट किया गया है कि शासन की ओर से केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को धीरे धीरे हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षित करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। इस विषय में आंकड़े दिये गये हैं कि पच्चीस हजार कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण देने की व्यवस्था की गई है और

[श्री लालबहादुर शास्त्री]

पंद्रह हजार और कर्मचारियों को यह प्रशिक्षण देने का विचार है। इस का मतलब यह है कि चालीस हजार कर्मचारियों को एक वर्ष में हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण देने का सरकार का विचार है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो कर्मचारी हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण लेते हैं, उन को अभ्यास का अवसर देने और अपने ज्ञान को व्यवहार में लाने का मार्ग खोलने की ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए अभी तक सरकार की ओर से ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है। यह व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि वे छोटे छोटे नोट हिन्दी में लिखना शुरू कर दें और थोड़ा थोड़ा काम हिन्दी में करना शुरू कर दें। यदि वे प्रशिक्षित हो जायें, और बाद में उनको काम बराबर अंग्रेजी में ही करना पड़े और उन को कोई व्यावहारिक ज्ञान एवं अभ्यास न हो, तो इस योजना से कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं होगा।

गत वर्ष की रिपोर्ट में इस आशय के आंकड़े भी दिये गये हैं कि हमारे देश में किस किस देश के कितने नागरिक रह रहे हैं। उस में यह बताया गया है कि हमारे देश में ईरान, इटली और तिब्बत आदि देशों के इतने-इतने नागरिक रह रहे हैं, लेकिन आदि से अन्त तक इस रिपोर्ट को देखने के पश्चात् भी मुझे यह जान कर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि पाकिस्तान के नागरिकों के विषय में कोई आंकड़े इसमें नहीं दिये गये हैं। इस से मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ है। मैं समझता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट की ओर से जिस समय इस प्रकार के तथ्य सदन के सामने लाये जायें, तो प्रत्येक देश के नागरिकों के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े दिये जाने चाहिए।

पिछले दिनों एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए गृह मंत्री, स्वर्गीय श्री गोविन्द बल्लभ जी पन्त, ने इस सदन को बताया था कि १९५८ के अन्त में लगभग ५७,१०० पाकिस्तानी नागरिक भारत में हैं, जो कि पारपत्र ले कर यहां आये हैं। मैं ने पूछा था कि इस प्रकार के पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की संख्या कितनी है, जिन के पारपत्रों की अवधि समाप्त हो चुकी है और फिर भी भारत में रह रहे हैं। इस के उत्तर में उन्होंने कहा था कि पंजाब प्रदेश के आंकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं, किन्तु बाकी सारे भारतवर्ष में पौने छः हजार के लगभग पाकिस्तानी नागरिक बिना पारपत्र के रह रहे हैं।

इस प्रश्न की ओर मैं शासन का ध्यान इस कारण भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि भारतवर्ष में अभी पीछे स्थान-स्थान पर जो दंगे हुए हैं, जिन के कारण यहां के लोगों में आपस में मन-मुटाव की स्थिति पैदा हुई है, उन के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपने विश्वस्त सूत्रों के द्वारा इस बात की जानकारी होगी कि उन के पीछे किसी का छिपा हुआ हाथ है, जो कि इस देश के बाहर का ही है। मेरा स्पष्ट अभिप्राय यह है कि जो पाकिस्तानी नागरिक भारत में अपने रिश्तेदारों को मिलने आते हैं, वे भारतवर्ष के शान्त वातावरण को दूषित करते हैं। आज तक देश में जितने भी कांड हुए हैं—फ़िरोजाबाद, मुबारकपुर, जबलपुर और कल परसों मुरादाबाद में जो घटना हो चुकी है,—उन सब के पीछे पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों का हाथ है। मैं समझता हूं कि अब समय आ गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार पाकिस्तान से आने वाले नागरिकों को पारपत्र देने के सम्बन्ध में अपने नियमों में कुछ कड़ाई बरते, जिस से वे यहां आ कर हमारे राष्ट्र के आन्तरिक जीवन में किसी प्रकार का विक्षोभ पैदा न कर सकें।

इस प्रतिवेदन में एक विशेष बात यह दी गई है कि अनुसूचित जातियों को और सुविधायें देने के अतिरिक्त अगले वर्ष से अनुसूचित जातियों के छात्रों के लिये कुछ पृथक छात्रावासों की स्थापना भी की जायगी। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा सुझाव यह है कि

अनुसूचित जातियों के छात्रों के लिए पृथक छात्रावास बनाने की अपेक्षा यह कहीं अधिक उचित और व्यावहारिक होगा कि जो छात्रावास अभी हैं, उन्हीं में उन के रहने की व्यवस्था की जाये और वहां ही उन को आवश्यक सुविधायें दी जायें, जिस से अनुसूचित जातियों के छात्र अन्य छात्रों के साथ रह कर अपने रहन-सहन का स्तर उन के अनुरूप बना सकें। अगर उन के लिये पृथक छात्रावास बनाये जायेंगे, तो परिणाम यह होगा कि पृथकत्व की जिस भावना को हम अपने देश और समाज में समाप्त करना चाहते हैं, वह बनी रहेगी। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि इस समय जो छात्रावास हैं, उन को बढ़ाया जाये और उन में अनुसूचित जातियों के छात्रों को उचित सुविधायें दी जायें।

संक्षिप्त रूप से और नपी-तुली भाषा में मैं जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। वह राज्य हमारे सीमा-प्रदेश पर स्थित है। चूंकि वहां के नागरिक बड़ी कठिनाइयों से गुजर चुके हैं, इस लिये उन को जितनी अधिक से अधिक सुविधायें दी जायें, वह हमारे और साथ ही साथ उस राज्य के हित में भी होगा, लेकिन चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार की परिस्थितियां वहां हैं और जितनी मात्रा में रुपया हम उ राज्य को दे रहे हैं जिसका वहां के नागरिक लाभ उठा रहे हैं, उन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार सावधानी के साथ इस बात का निरीक्षण करती रहे कि जो पैसा वह जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य के लिये दे रही है, उस का यथोचित व्यय हो रहा है, या नहीं। मैं इन शब्दों को गम्भीरता के साथ और नपी-तुली भाषा में जान-बूझ कर कह रहा हूं, क्योंकि परिस्थितियां इस प्रकार की हैं कि इस बात की अधिक व्याख्या करना उचित नहीं है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि गृह मंत्री जी इस सम्बन्ध में गम्भीरता से विचार कर के निर्णय लेंगे।

इस प्रतिवेदन के अन्त में राजभाषा आयोग की सिफ़ारिशों पर राजभाषा सम्बन्धी संसदीय समिति की रिपोर्ट और माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के २७ अप्रैल १९६० को प्रकाशित आदेश का उल्लेख करते हुए यह लिखा है कि गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से इस सम्बन्ध में यह कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं और ये सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम ने अपने संविधान में हिन्दी को राष्ट्र-भाषा के पद पर आसीन करने का व्रत ११ वर्ष पूर्व लिया था। पर ग्यारह वर्षों के बाद भी वह अपने पद पर आसीन नहीं हो सकी है, यह हमारे लिये कोई गौरव की बात नहीं है। हम को अपने पिछले ग्यारह वर्षों के इतिहास का सिंहावलोकन करना होगा और यह देखना होगा कि हमारे कार्यक्रमों में कहां किस प्रकार की न्यूनता रही। हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा के पद तक पहुंचाने के लिये जो कठिनाइयां बताई जाती हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में यह भी कहा जाता है कि यदि इस विषय में अहिन्दी-भाषा-भाषी प्रान्तों की ओर से उत्सुकता और आतुरता प्रकट की जायगी, तो कहीं ज्यादा उपयुक्त होगा। इस दलील में मुझे कोई गम्भीरता नजर न आती हो, यह बात नहीं है। लेकिन मेरा कथन है कि अहिन्दी-भाषाभाषी प्रान्तों में जो यह आरोप लगाया जाता है, जो यह भय प्रकट किया जाता है कि हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा के पद पर बिठाने का परिणाम यह न हो कि सरकारी सर्विसिज पर वे लोग ही अपना अधिकार कर लें, जिन की मातृ-भाषा हिन्दी है मैं समझता हूं कि इस भय का निराकरण करने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि सरकारी सर्विसिज के विषय में सब प्रान्तों का अनुपात निर्धारित कर दिया जाय कि इस प्रान्त का इतना अनुपात होगा और उस प्रान्त का इतना अनुपात होगा। यदि इस सुझाव को कार्यान्वित किया जायगा, तो उस के पश्चात् अहिन्दी-भाषा-भाषी प्रान्तों को इस प्रकार की कठिनाई उपस्थित करने का अवसर नहीं मिलेगा और संविधान

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

में हम ने जो व्रत लिया था, हम उस को पूरा करने में समर्थ होंगे और नियत अवधि के अन्दर ही अपने लक्ष्य तक पहुंच सकेंगे और देश हम को साधुवाद देगा ।

मुझे यह देख कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि राष्ट्रपति जी के आदेश में दी गई और बातों को तो शासन ने कार्यरूप में परिणत नहीं किया, लेकिन उस की अन्तिम बात को, अर्थात् यह कि सरकारी प्रकाशनों में एरेबिक न्यूमरल्ज—अन्तर्राष्टीय अंकों का प्रयोग किया जाय, कार्यान्वित करने में उस ने बड़ी आतुरता दिखाई । मेरा नम्र निवेदन यह है कि इस से सरकार के मार्ग में कठिनाई उत्पन्न हुई है और वह यह है कि जो विश्व-कोष नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा में तैयार हो रहा है, उस के अधिकारियों ने उन अंकों को ले कर उस को तैयार करने में अपनी असहमति प्रकट की है ।

इस के अलावा मैं इस सम्बन्ध में भारतवर्ष के पुराने इतिहास का छोटा सा परिचय देना चाहता हूं कि एरेबिक न्यूमरल्ज क्या हैं । अरब जगत का इतिहास कहता है कि जिन को यहां पर एरेबिक न्यूमरल्ज, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अंक, कहा जाता है, अरब में उन को कहा जाता है इल्मे हिन्दसा—वह ज्ञान, जो हम को हिन्द से प्राप्त हुआ है । दूसरे जिस को इल्मे-हिन्दसा कहते हैं, हम उस को एरेबिक न्यूमरल्ज कहते हैं और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अंकों के रूप में स्वीकार करते हैं, क्या यह हंसी की बात नहीं है ? दूसरे हमारे अंकों को ले कर गौरव अनुभव करें और हम उन के विषय में आत्म-हीनता की स्थिति में हों, यह कितने आश्चर्य की बात है । मैं चाहूंगा कि गृह मंत्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करे और उदारता से कुछ निर्णय ले ।

गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदानों के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा करते हुए मैं एक बात विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं । हमारे देश का विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट देश के जन-साधारण तक ही सीमित नहीं रहना चाहिए, उस को केवल नागरिकों की गति-विधियों पर ही नजर नहीं रखनी चाहिए, अब समय आ गया है कि वह हमारे मिनिस्टरों और स्टेट मिनिस्टरों पर भी विशेष ध्यान दे । आप ने कल परसों की घटना समाचारपत्रों में पढ़ी होगी कि एक महानुभाव ने, जो पंजाब असेम्बली के सदस्य हैं, एक टेप-रिकार्ड उपस्थित किया, जिसे समाचारपत्रों के संवाददाताओं को भी सुनवाया गया । मुझे पता नहीं कि उस में जो चर्चा की गई है, उस में सत्यांश कितना है । हो सकता है कि वह झूठ हो । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो चीज समाचारपत्रों मे आती है, वह एक आन्दोलन पैदा करती है । इस लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि जन-साधारण के सम्बन्ध में ही नहीं, बल्कि मिनिस्टरों के सम्बन्ध में जो इस प्रकार के अपवाद फैलते हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में सचाई से जानकारी प्राप्त करे, क्योंकि एक करप्ट मिनिस्टर न केवल अपने प्रान्त के वातावरण को दूषित करेगा, बल्कि प्रशासन को भी दूषित करेगा । इसलिये विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट के अधिकारों को आपको थोड़ा आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये ताकि उसका कार्यक्षेत्र सिमट कर ही न रह जाय ।

एक बात और मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं । अभी यहां पर दिल्ली में चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज की एक कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी और उसमें आपने निश्चय किया था कि न्याय विभाग को प्रबन्ध विभाग से प्रथक कर दिया जाए । कुछ प्रान्तों ने इस सुझाव को व्यावहारिक रूप भी दिया है और इसके परिणाम बड़े ही शुभ रहे हैं । वहां पर न्याय विभाग बड़ी ही सन्तुलित स्थिति में चल रहा है । लेकिन कुछ प्रान्त अभी भी इस प्रकार के हैं कि जहां न्याय विभाग को प्रबन्ध विभाग से पृथक् नहीं किया गया है

और न ही वे इसको करना चाहते हैं। उसमें एक पंजाब प्रान्त भी है जिसका मैं यहां प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूं । उन्होंने अभी तक प्रबन्ध विभाग से न्याय विभाग को पृथक् नहीं किया । इसका परिणाम यह है कि पंजाब की न्याय व्यवस्था दूषित हो चुकी है । पंजाब का आम आदमी इस बारे में आज शंकाशील हो उठा है, आज उसके हृदय में सन्देह पैदा हो चुका है कि उसके मुकदमे का न्यायपूर्ण ढंग से क्या निर्णय हो सकेगा या नहीं ? ग्रेवाल का केस आपके सामने हैं, पटियाला के कमिश्नर श्री कपूर का केस आपके सामने हैं । यह मैं उदाहरण स्वरूप ही बता रहा हूं । और भी इस प्रकारकी बहुत बातें हैं । तो चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज ने जो निर्णय किया था उसके बारे में आप आदेश दीजिये कि सब प्रान्तों में न्याय विभाग को प्रबन्ध विभाग से पृथक् कर कर दिया जाए ।

पंजाब के एक मिनिस्टर पंडित मोहत लाल ने विधान सभा में भाषण देते हुए कहा कि हमारा सैट अप इस प्रकार का है कि हमें न्याय विभाग को प्रबन्ध विभाग से इसलिए अलग करने की आवश्यकता प्रतीत नहीं होती क्योंकि हमें कोई कठिनाई मालूम नहीं हुई है । मिनिस्टर्ज को कठिनाई नहीं हो रही ह लेकिन पंजाब के लोग तो कठिनाई अनुभव कर रहे हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय गृह मन्त्री इस ओर ध्यान दें और इस बारे में पंजाब सरकार के प्रबन्ध विभाग से न्याय विभाग को पृथक् करने के लिए कहें ।

स्वर्गीय सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल को इस बात का श्रेय प्राप्त है कि भारतवर्ष की ६५० रियासतों को भारतवर्ष में विलय करके उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के खंडित स्वरूप को समाप्त करके एक ऐसा महान् स्वरूप देने की चेष्टा की थी जिससे भारत एक हो सके । उसी दिशा में हमारे गृह मन्त्री स्वर्गीय गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त ने एक श्रृंखला जोड़नी चाही थी और वह क्षेत्रीय परिषदों के द्वारा जुड़ी थी । उन्होंने भारतवर्ष को पांच भागों में बांट करके पांच क्षेत्रीय परिषदों की स्थापना की थी और इन पांचों क्षेत्रीय परिषदों का वह धीरे-धीरे विकास कर रहे थे और साथ ही साथ इनके अधिकारों का विकास भी, जिससे राष्ट्रीय एकता पुष्ट हो । मैं चाहता हूं कि आज जबकि पंडित पन्त इस दुनिया में नहीं रहे तो उनके मुख्य उत्तराधिकारी शास्त्री जी जिनके नाम में "बहादुर" शब्द उनके माता पिता ने लगाया है वह कम से कम इतनी बहादुरी का परिचय अवश्य दें कि पन्त जी जिस परम्परा का श्रीगणेश कर गए हैं उन क्षेत्रीय परिषदों के अधिकारों को बढ़ाएं और उन का विकास करें । राष्ट्र की एकता जो छोटे-छोटे भाषावार प्रान्त बनने से टूटती जा रही है, क्षेत्रीय परिषदों को और अधिक शक्तिशाली बना करके राष्ट्र की एकता को सुरक्षित बनाने की दिशा में वह प्रयास करें ।

अन्त में दो बातें कह कर मैं अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्त कर दूंगा । कुछ समय हुआ हमारे सामने एक दो इस प्रकार की घटनायें घटी थीं जिन को देख कर हमें दुःख हुआ था । आपको पता होगा कि हमारे देश के प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने भी एक बात पर दुःख व्यक्त किया था । १५ अगस्त १९६० को जब वह दिल्ली में लाल किले पर राष्ट्रीय झण्डा फहरा रहे थे और देश की स्वाधीनता का दिवस मनाया जा रहा था उस समय हमारे देश का एक प्रान्त इस प्रकार का था जहां पर कि मातम मनाया जा रहा था । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उसके ऊपर कठिनाई नहीं आई थी और उसको दुःख व्यक्त नहीं करना चाहिये था । लेकिन एक ऐसी सरकार द्वारा जिसकी पार्टी की हुकूमत केन्द्र में भी है और उस राज्य में भी ऐसी मनोवृत्ति का परिचय देना बड़ा आश्चर्यजनक था । ऐसे अवसरों पर शोक मनाना और मातम का सा वातावरण तैयार करना ऐसी घटना है जो कि समझ में आने वाली नहीं है । मुझे कलकत्ता जाने का अपना अवसर मिला था और मुझे बताया गया वहां

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

के नागरिकों द्वारा कि १५ अगस्त को जिन दूकानों पर तिरंगे झण्डे फहरा भी रहे थे, उनको भी पुलिस आई और उतार कर ले गई । इस प्रकार की स्थिति चिन्ता उत्पन्न किये बिना नहीं रहती है । ऐसी ही एक भूल बम्बई के अन्दर भी हुई थी और जो दंगे हुए थे, उनको शान्त करने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश से पुलिस भेजनी पड़ी थी । इस प्रकार की जो घटनायें हो जाती हैं, उनको रोकने के लिये मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं । मैं चाहता हूं कि और कुछ हो या न हो, इतना तो अवश्य होना चाहिये कि हर प्रांत में एक चौथाई पुलिस दूसरे प्रान्तों की होनी चाहिये ताकि विपत्ति काल में कम से कम इस प्रकार की अप्रत्याशित घटनाओं का सामना किया जा सके और वह उस प्रान्त की स्थिति को सम्भाले रख सके । मैं पंजाब की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं बल्कि जितने भी प्रान्त हैं उन सभी के बारे में कह रहा हूं कि वहां पर एक चौथाई पुलिस दूसरे प्रान्तों की होनी चाहिये जो वहां की व्यवस्था को, वहां के शासन को दृढ़ता के साथ सम्भाले रख सके ।

एक अन्तिम बात कह कर मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा । हम राष्ट्रीय एकता को विकसित करने जा रहे हैं । लेकिन सभापति महोदय, कुछ इस प्रकार के साम्प्रदायिक तत्व भी धीरे धीरे विकसित हो रहे हैं और राष्ट्रीय एकता के मार्ग में बहुत दड़ी बाधा पैदा कर रहे हैं । राष्ट्रीय एकता को तोड़ने वाले तत्व चाहे हिन्दुओं में हों, चाहे मुसलमानों में, चाहे ईसाइयों में और चाहे किसी और धर्म के मानने वालों में, उन को हमें धिक्कारना चाहिये हमें अपने मुल्क में एक इस प्रकार का वातावरण तैयार करना चाहिये कि हमारे पूर्वजों ने जिस त्याग और तपस्या के बाद हिन्दुस्तान को स्वतन्त्र कराया है उस को हम अपने हाथ से न जाने दें । हमारे स्वतन्त्र होने के तेरह वर्ष बाद भी अगर कोई इस तरह की बातें करता है जिस से हमारी स्वतन्त्रता ही खतरे में पड़े या यहां पर कोई अप्रिय घटनायें घटे, तो हम उस को किसी तरह से भी सहन नहीं कर सकते । जबलपुर में जो भीमत्म कांड हुआ, मैं ने पहले भी उस को धिक्कारा था और जिन्हों ने इस प्रकार के काण्ड में आगे बढ़ कर राष्ट्र में विक्षोभ की स्थिति पैदा की, उन की भी मैं ने निन्दा की थी । मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय से विशेष रूप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे राष्ट्र में जो इस प्रकार के साम्प्रदायिक समाचारपत्र हैं जो राष्ट्र के वातावरण को बिगाड़ते हैं, देश के शान्त वातावरण को दूषित करते हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार का कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि इस प्रकार के समाचारपत्रों पर दृता से प्रतिबन्ध लगाये । दिल्ली में एक बहुत बड़ी राष्ट्रीय पार्टी है जिस का नाम है जमीयत उल उलेमा और उस काएक पत्र निकलता है जिनस का नाम है "अलजमीयत" । इस पत्र से कुछ उद्धरण पढ़ कर मैं अपने भाषण को समाप्त कर दूंगा । इस से आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि स्थिति क्या है और केन्द्रीय सरकार का सी०आई०डी० डिपार्टमेंट समाचारपत्रों में इस प्रकार के सम्पादकीय विचारों के बारे में आप को क्यों सूचना नहीं देता है । इस में जबलपुर की घटनाओं को ले कर १३ फरवरी को एक अग्र लेख लिखा गया और उस अग्रलेख का शीर्षक था "जबलपुर श्मशान भुमि" उस लेख में मूस्लिम अकलियत को सम्बोधित करते हुए उस ने लिखा है :—

"इस मौके पर क्या हम मुस्लिम अकलियत से भी कुछ कहने का हक रखते हैं अगर हमें इस का हक तो है हम मुसलमान से अर्ज करेंगे कि कानून व अखलाक ने हर मजलुम को अपने दफाउ का जो हक दिया है वह उस से फायदा उठाये और अपनी जान माल और आबरू की हिफाजत के लिये वह तमाम तरीके अख्त्यार करे जो ऐसे मौके पर मजबुरन अख्त्यार किये जाते हैं अगर उन्हें बरबाद ही होना है तो दिलों की हसरत निकाल कर बरबाद

हों और हमलावरों को पूरी सजा दे कर अपने आप को अंजाम के हवाले कर दें।"

इस प्रकार के सम्पादकीय लेख जब निकलते हैं तो आप सहज ही अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि क्या ये हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता को सुरक्षित रखने वाले हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि आज जब कि गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर चर्चा हो रही है, तो गृह मंत्री महोदय थोड़ा सा तो इस बात पर भी गम्भीरता से विचारकरें कि राष्ट्रीय एकता को भंग करने वाले व्यक्तियों और संगठनों को अथवा समाचारपत्रों को चाहे वे किसी भी धर्म से सम्बन्धित हों, क्या दृढ़ता के साथ दबाया नहीं जाना चाहिये।

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): I cannot deal with all the points I have raised in my cut motion. This Ministry deals with so many subjects that I cannot dilate on them. I am directly concerned with the administration of the Union Territories, and I shall therefore deal only with a subject with which I am directly concerned.

First of all, I would like to submit that I have been a subject, rather a victim, of discrimination and injustice at the hands of the Home Ministry. I was deported from my own State to Nowgong special jail and was put under preventive detention for seven months. We were given one year's detention along with six others. That was in connection with the last Assembly movement. The Advisory Board advised that two of those who had been detained should be released forthwith, but the administration did not pay any heed to that advice and they were continued to be detained for seven months along with me.

The House is aware of the obnoxious and arbitrary provisions of the Preventive Detention Act. Naturally, all the charges against me and my comrades were baseless, and they were vague also. The Manipur administration played a hide-and-seek policy with the provisions of the Act itself. They have actually violated some provisions of the Act. The administration is supposed to be the custodian of law and order in the Union Territories, and when they play with our lives, the matter must be considered to be a very serious one. I was astounded to find that some two Naga gentlemen were put under preventive detention in the same jail along with me, and consecutively for three years without being given any fresh grounds. I submit that the administration is guilty of illegal detention of these people. These people cannot go to the court, they are poor people, and Government is taking advantage of their position.

The House is also aware that my friend Shri P. N. Singh was acquitted by the Allahabad High Court as the Government failed to comply with certain provisions of that Act. In my case also, the Manipur Administration failed to comply with that very same section, namely sub-section 3 of section 3 of the Preventive Detention Act. The Administration was supposed to give their approval to the order of detention within twelve days of the passing of the order by the district magistrate for our detention, but that was not complied with. After thirteen days, when I was arrested, I was not given any copy of the order of approval of the Manipur Administration. I filed a petition before the Supreme Court, and the show-cause-notice was issued, but I am sorry they summarily dismissed my case without looking into the records of the case. Before I had any time to file a revision petition, I was, however, released.

I am sorry to say that I was also given a very shabby treatment in jail. I submitted several representations to Government through the so-called proper channel, but they were never forwarded to Government; they were all held up by the Chief Commissioner, and when I applied for a transfer to Delhi for facilities for interview with my family members and for legal defence, that was also turned down, and that request was straightway refused.

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The House may not know that we were taken to a distance of about 200 miles from Imphal and through the firing range of the disturbed Naga Hills, and in that state of our captivity, Government perhaps did not mind even if we had ben killed there because that was a very risky job. When we were in captivity, we were taken for such a long distance through the disturbed area. Not only myself, but several others also were taken to Gauhati and the Nowgong Special Jail. That was the punishment meted out to us for our movement. We wanted a responsible form of Government, and we launched our movement also in a very peaceful way. The end was also right, and the means that we adopted were also quite right. I submit that the movement was a very popular one, and more than two lakhs of people participated throught the demonstrations and meetings in that movement. If the Home Minister were here I am sure he would not have advised such ruthless prepression of the movement. I should say that there was no damage done to any public property, there was no loss of life, and there was no burning of the buses as is done in the big towns in any other part of India. The nature of the repression was that section 144 was continually in force for a period of four months, and even though the High Court intervened, the order was in force for four months with some modifications. Then, meetings, processions, theatrical shows, and *jatra* performances were all banned. Movement was also banned without any reasonable grounds. And those people who violated section 144 were given seven to eight months' imprisonment. That was the most rigorous kind of imprisonment, and that was not a simple kind of imprisonment. Then, drunken police were set upon the women demonstrators; that was a sorry state of affairs, and the heads of these women were shattered. That was a very dastardly scene, and that was done by the Manipur Police with the help of the West Bengal Armed Police and the Bihar military police. These women volunteers were imprisoned in the Gauhati jail, 300 miles away from their native town. All this repression and suppression was the outcome of the nervous tension and frightened attitude of the local administration.

On the 21st April, the Chief Commissioner received a delegation of about 20,000 women. They were quite peaceful. The Chief Commissioner agreed that he would send a wireless message to the Home Minister, but later on he denied that any such message was sent. The demonstrators withdrew peacefully. But vengeance took the form of lathi charges and firing. These people are still facing trial That is the difficulty. The firing was quite unjustified. To my knowledge, it was illegal too because only the Deputy Superintendent of Police was on the spot and issued orders to fire. The Magistrate was not there. So the Deputy Superintendent himself opened fire. I would still urge upon the Minister to institute a judicial inquiry into this so that we may know the truth. Otherwise, the people of this area will only resent such high-handed action on the part of the administration there.

If such repression and suppression is the reply to our demand for responsible Government, I submit the Government are rather putting a premium on violent methods. Indeed, you will find all over India there have been agitations and egitations. The Government never realise these things until there has been violence and bloodshed and bitterness, until enough of bitterness is created. In the case of Andhra Pradesh, in the case of Maharashtra and even in the case of neighbouring Nagaland, we find that the Government accede to the demands of the people only when enough of lives have been lost and enough of bitterness created. I just fail to understand why the Government are not at all alive to the situation before it is too late. They should decide what to do with the situation.

I submit that in the case of Union Territories, the Government have been rather too slow in coming to a definite decision regarding their future set-up. I urge on Government to make an announcement—a solemn declaration—regarding the future set-up of these Union Territories, specially Manipur. The situation in our frontier is very delicate and also very explosive. The whole frontier between Burma and India was very peaceful. So far, we found that the Burmese were quite friendly with us. But very recently they have come to an agreement with China. Pakistan and Nepal also came to an agreement with China. But our eastern frontier has now become a live border, because you will find that the problems of the Nagas have not been solved. It is there in the northern area. Then come the Manipuris, and next the Mizos in the south. These people want a buffer State between India and Burma. They started even removing the boundary stones. The Government are remaining complacent with regard to the demand of the Mizos. These people have also been agitating for separation from Assam.

That is why I submit that this frontier is becoming very active and Government should find out a way how to keep the people of this frontier peaceful and contented. They should find out a practical solution.

There has been some Naga infiltration in Manipur also, and Government have not been able to control it, to find out the culprits who have committed murder, looting and killing. The Manipur Naga Council is a local organisation, and that organisation is also affiliated to the Naga National Council of Kohima of Nagaland. Some of these leaders have been alleged to have been collecting arms and subscriptions. I want to know what our intelligence people were doing in connection with the control of the disturbances in our parts, because these people have been also guilty and they have been operating from Imphal itself, the headquarters of Manipur Territory. I want the police and the intelligence people to be more active. Then, the situation can be easily brought under control.

The development schemes in Manipur have not been quite successful. During the Second Plan, a lot of major schemes have not been implemented. For example, the Imphal-Tamenglong Road is only 74 miles. The construction of this road was started during the First Plan, and only 46 miles have been completed, and 28 miles are still under construction. That means, the construction of these 74 miles will take ten years. This is the horrible progress the Administration is making in road construction. Even in the New Cachar Road, only 25 miles have been constructed out of 134 miles.

The Imphal water supply scheme has also fallen through, and other schemes, likewise, have not been implemented during the five-year period. Recently, the National Council of Applied Economic Research published a report, and there it is stated that the economy of Manipur has remained stagnant during all these years. Agriculture and industry have not been properly attended to, and the power supply scheme has also not been implemented fully. The power consumption there is only two units, whereas the all-India average is 30 units. That is the position there. For the proper implementation of the schemes, the co-operation of the public is necessary. There is a lot of duplication in the administrative machinery in Manipur. There is the Territorial Council, the Tribal Welfare Board, the Scheduled Castes Welfare Board, and then the Administration. The Administration, of course, has the major part in the implementation of the programme, but the people are quite confused. They do not know where to go for the removal of certain grievances, and so, a lot of chaos and confusion prevails there.

The only solution is to have responsible Government, and in that case, we will have the full co-operation of the people. I do not mean that we should have a full-fledged Assembly, just like Assam and West Bengal. We do not want to have a top-heavy

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system. We can have a common High Court and a Common Governor with neighbouring Naga Land. I submit that is the only solution.

Regarding the Plan outlay for the Third Plan, we have been given only Rs. 12·87 crores. That is quite inadequate for the development of this Territory, because the *per capita* income there is only Rs. 171 (in 1956), whereas the all-India figure is Rs. 261. So, the area is quite undeveloped, and we should have some medium industries, and also some mineral processing industries. Some valuable minerals have been discovered. So that we may have successful exploitation of the mineral resources there, a proper survey has to be undertaken, and some medium industries will have to be started, if we want to raise the standard of living of the people.

श्री अ० मू० तारिक : जनाब चेयरमैन साहब आज सुबह जब ऐवान में वजारत दाखिला के मतालबात पर बहस शूरू हुई तो मेरा कोई इरादा नहीं था इस वजारत के बारे में अपने ख्यालात के इजहार करने का . . .

श्री अजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : तो फिर दूसरों को बोलने का क्यों नहीं मौका देते ।

श्री अ० मू० तारिक : लेकिन मूखालिफ पार्टी के कुछ मेम्बरान ने जिस तरीके से काश्मीर का जिक्र किया उस से मूझ पर यह फर्ज आयद होता है कि मैं अपनी मालुमात के मूताबिक उन का जवाब इस ऐवान में अर्ज करूं ।

मुखालिफत के बहुत से तरीके हैं, उन में से एक तरीका यह भी है कि मूखालिफत न करते हुए भी किसी बूनियादी चीज की मूखालिफत की जाये । इस ऐवान में मूखालिफ पार्टी के किसी मेम्बर ने इस बात का तजकिरा नहीं किया कि हिन्दुस्तान की बहुत स्टेट्स में पैसा कैसे खर्च किया जाता है, लेकिन सिर्फ काश्मीर के लिये इस बात का यहां बार-बार मतालबा किया कि साहब इस बात का ख्याल रखा जाये इस बात को देखा जाये कि काश्मीर में पैसा कैसे खर्च किया जाता है ।

जहां तक काश्मीर का ताल्लूक है वह हिन्दुस्तान का ऐसा ही एक हिस्सा है, ऐसी ही एक रियासत है जैसी और रियासतें हैं, और चूंकि काश्मीर में वह तमाम हालात हैं जो कि और रियासतों में नहीं है, और मैं दुआ करता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की और रियासतें उन हालात से न गूजरने पायें, इस बात का ख्याल करना चाहिये कि काश्मीर की हुकुमत ने चाहे वह मौजुदा हुकुमत हो या इस से पहली हुकुमत हो, किन हालात में काश्मीर के निजाम सम्भालना । हम ने उन हालात में जब हमारी सरहदों पर पाकिस्तानी हमलावर थे और अन्दर रियासत के फिरकापरस्त जमातों ने खुन की होली खेलना शूरू कर दिया था, हुकुमत को संभाला, और आज इस ऐवान में मैं निहायत दयानतदारी से इस बात को कह सकता हूं कि जिस शान से, जिस अच्छे ढंग से, जिस नेकनियती से हम ने हुकुमत को संभाला शायद कहीं और अगर ऐसे हालात होते तो कोई रोक संभाल न पाता । यह काश्मीर की तारीख है कि उन तमाम हालात में जो कि उस वक्त वहां रूनूमां थे काश्मीर में कोई फिरकावाराना फिसाद उस हुकुमत के आने के बाद नहीं हो पाया और अकलियत फिरकों को वहां मौजुदा हुकुमत के बरसरे इक्तदार आते ही इस बात की जमानत मिल गयी कि अक्सरियत के होते हुए उन का हाल और उन का मस्तकबिल रोशन है । और इस बात का तजकिरा इस मुल्क के सब से बड़े आदमी, इस मुल्क के सब से बड़े सियासी गुरू और मौजुदा दुनिया के सब से बड़े शहीद महात्मा गांधी ने किया जब उन्हों ने अपने जर्री अल्फाज में कहा कि इस अंधेरे में जो मेरे हिन्दुस्तान पर छाया हुआ है अगर मुझे रोशनी की किरण कहीं दिखायी देती है तो वह काश्मीर में । इस ऐवान के भी इज्जत

मेम्बरान को मौजुदा हालात को मद्देनजर रखना चाहिए जब कि एक तरफ पाकिस्तान है, दूसरी तरफ चीन भी आया है और फिर हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसी सियासी जमाअतें हैं जो वहां के हालात का नाजायज फायदा उठाना चाहती हैं, कुछ फिरकेदाराना पार्टियां है और कुछ जमाअतें ऐसी हैं, उनका चाहे बाहर के मूल्कों से ताल्लूक हो या न हो, लेकिन जो यूकीनन बाहर के उन मूल्कों को जड़े इस मुल्क के सोशलिस्ट को और इस मूल्क की मौजुदा हुकुमत को कमजोर करना चाहते हैं, फायदा पहुंचा रही है ।

काश्मीर में पैसा कैसे खर्च होता है इसका अगर आपकी अन्दाजा करना है तो आप काश्मीर की मौजूदा तरक्की को देखिए, काश्मीर में जो प्लान बने हैं उनको देखिए, काश्मीर में जो आज तालीम का हाल है उसको देखिए । उस रियासत में हर मजहब के, हर फिरके के हर फर्द बशर के लिए, चाहे उसका मजहब कुछ भी हो, चाहे उसका खानदान कुछ भी हो, चाहे वह किसी जगह का रहने वाला हो, देहात का रहने वाला हो या शहर का रहने वाला हो तालीम का इन्तिजाम है, और मेरे ख्याल में उतनी ही अच्छी तालीम का इन्तिजाम है जैसा कि हिन्दुस्तान की और रियासतों के तरक्कीयाफ्ता शहरों में । वहां एम० ए० तक बराबर मुफ्त तालीम दी जाती है । लड़कियों को वजाइफ दिए जाते हैं, लड़कियों की सेहत का ख्याल किया जाता है ।

काश्मीर सियासत के अलावा इस लिहाज से भी मशहूर है कि वह सैयाहों का मरकज है । आप वहां जा कर देखिए कि टुरिज्म को कैसे अच्छे ढंग से, नए तरीके से और कितनी कलील मुद्दत में आरगेनाइज किया है और काश्मीर को इस काबिल बनाया है कि वहां जहां पहले चन्द सौ सैयाह आते थे आज काश्मीर में हजारों सैयाह आते हैं और इनमें गैरमूल्की लोग भी शामिल हैं जो काश्मीर के नाते से हिन्दुस्तान को फारिन एक्सचेंज लाकर देते हैं ।

इसके अलावा हमारी इंडस्ट्री को देखिए । मौजुदा काश्मीरी की हालत को देखिए । यह हकीकत है कि काश्मीरी कौम दानिशमन्द है, दानिशवर है, वह मसायब का मूकाबला कर सकती है और यह हकीकत है कि हिन्दुस्तान के और शहरी, खास तौर पर हमारे सरहद के शहरी हमको अहसास कमतरी में मूबतला कराकर हमारे नामों की तजहीक उड़ाते थे । हमें हातो कहा जाता था और हमारा मजाक उड़ाया जाता था लेकिन यह आज दावा है और इस बात के लिए आप को काश्मीर की मौजुदा हुकूमत को, काश्मीर के मौजुदा नेताओं को मूबारकबाद देनी चाहिए कि कश्मीर के काश्मीरी अपने आप को किसी हिन्दुस्तानी से कम नही समझते ।

जहां तक तरक्की का ताल्लूक है, चाहे वह इल्मी तरक्की हो, चाहे वह सनअत की तरक्की हो चाहे वह मूलाजमत की तरक्की हो, अपनी वसात के मूताबिक अपनी दानिशमंदी के मूताबिक, हमने अपनी दानिशवरी के लिए मूकाबलों में आकर जिस मूकाबले में तमाम रियासतों के लोग हिस्सा लेते है अपने आप को इस काबिल पाया है, अपने आप को ऐसा काबिल करके दिखाया है कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के और सूबों के रहने वालों से कम नहीं हैं । लेकिन बार बार यह कहना कि साहब कश्मीर में पैसा कैसे खर्च किया जाता है । यह कोई मानी नहीं रखती है । अब पैसे के खर्च करने का एक ही ढंग है कि आप जेब से पैसा निकालिये और उसे खर्च करिए और उसका फायदा देखिये । आप हमारे ट्रान्सपोर्ट को देखिए । आप देखिए कि काश्मीरियों को किन किन मसायब का मूकाबला करना पड़ता है । एक ही रास्ता है काश्मीर जाने के लिए । उसको तमाम साल के लिए काम के लिए खुला रखना यह कोई मजाक नहीं है । बद-किस्मती यह है कि हमारे बहुत से जीइज्जत मेम्बर्स खुद अपने मूल्क की जुगराफिया से वाकिफ़ नहीं हैं । वह आकर देखें कि कश्मीर कहां कहां है । किन दुश्वारगूजार पहाड़ों पर है ? कश्मीर के देहाती कहां कहां और किस

[श्री अ० मु० तारिक]

बुलन्दी पर रहते हैं? वहां की आबहवा क्या है वहां का मौसम क्या है? इन चंद सालों में बावजुद इन तमाम मुश्किलों के इन तमाम मसायब के इन तमाम हालात के जो हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर और हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर रहे और जिनका कि सामना काश्मीरियों को काश्मीर के मौजुदा लीडरों को करना पड़ता है, यकीनन वह हमारी इमदाद के मूस्तहक हैं। वह इस बात का मतालबा करती हैं कि काश्मीर को और रियासतों के मूकाबले में ज्यादा से ज्यादा इमदाद दी जाय। माली इमदादा दी जाय, इल्मी इमदाद दी जाय और फौजी इमदाद दी जाय। अब काश्मीर के लिए यह कहा जाय कि साहब पैसा कैसे खर्च करना है तो इसके लिए आपके सामने काश्मीर का बजट है, काश्मीर की तरक्की है और काश्मीर के मौजुदा हालात हैं। आप काश्मीर इम्पोरियम को देखिये। पहले काश्मीर का एक काश्मीरी एक शाल कंधे पर लेकर साइकिल पर तमाम हिन्दुस्तान का चक्कर काटता था लेकिन काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट ने एक कसीर रकम खर्च करके अपने इम्पोरियम्स बनाये हैं और उन इम्पोरियम्स का न सिर्फ काश्मीर को ही फायदा पहुंचता है बल्कि उनका फायदा फौरन एकसचेंज की शकल में तमाम हिन्दुस्तान का मिल रहा है। यही नहीं आज काश्मीर में मजदूरों की हालत यह है इसके मानी यह न समझें जायें कि मैं यह कहना नहीं चाहता कि तमाम रियासतों में और तमाम हिन्दुस्तान ने ऐसी तरक्की न हो। मैं चाहता हूं कि जितनी तरक्की इस सनअती इनकलाब की वजह से काश्मीर ने की है वह तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में भी हो जाय और हिन्दुस्तान भी वैसी तरक्की करें। हमारे यहां आज एक मामूली मजदूर की मजदूरी जो बड़ी मुश्किल से मिलता है दस्तयाब होता है है, ५ रुपया है। ५ रुपये से कम पर आज काश्मीर में कहीं मजदूर नहीं मिलता। इसके मानी हैं एक सबुत है इस चीज का कि काश्मीर तरक्की की तरफ जा रहा है। काश्मीर में अगर आज आपको किसी मकान के बनाने का काम शूरू करना है तो आप को उसके लिए कम से कम ८ महीने पहले प्लान करना पड़ता है, मजदूर ढूंढने पड़ते हैं कारीगर ढूंढने पड़ते हैं।

इस के अलावा मैं आप हजरात की खिदमत में अर्ज करूं कि काश्मीर को एक खास रकम खर्च करनी पड़ती है उन हालात के पेशेनजर जिन का कि उस को सामना करना पड़ता है। हमारे पास काफी पुलिस है और हमें उस पुलिस को खास ढंग से और दूसरे तरीकों से अपनी सरहदों की हिफाजत करने के लिये रखना है। इस के अलावा मौजूदा हिन्दुस्तान में जो तरक्की हो रही है उस के साथ ही साथ हमें भी आगे बढ़ना है।

जनाबवाला, जहां तक और बातों का ताल्लुक है मैं वजीर दाखिला की तवज्जह इस अम्र की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि यह कहा गया है कि साहब चन्द मुकद्दमे पिछले कई सालों से पड़े हुए हैं। यह हकीकत नहीं है और यह कह कर अपने मुल्क को किसी और के सामने मजहकाखेज बनाने के लिय मौका न बनाया जाय। उस मुकद्दमे नौअयैत हर रोज आप के अखबारों में आती है। मुलजिमों के वकील कभी हाजिर होते हैं और कभी हाजिर नहीं होते हैं। कुछ मुलजिम उनमें से ऐसे हैं जो चन्द और मुकदमों में वाबस्ता हैं कभी उन की पेशी वहां होती है और कभी यहां। लेकिन इस से यह कहना कि वहां की अदालत, वहां का कानून या वहां का इंसाफ जिम्मेदार है यह हकीकत नहीं है। जहां तक इस मुकद्दमे की नौअयैत का ताल्लुक है चूंकि वह अदालत में है और उस के बारे में मैं किसी राय का इजहार करना नहीं चाहता लेकिन यह एक उस मुकद्दमे के चलाने वालों का या उस मुकद्दमे से जो लोग वावस्ता हैं या जिन लोगों ने उस मुकद्दमे के हक में कोई फैसला

देना है अभी से उन की नीयतों पर शक किया जाय या कोई ऐसी बातें की जाय, यकीनन् हिन्दुस्तान के मौजूदा हालात के पेशनजर हिन्दुस्तान के हक में नहीं जायेगा ।

जहां तक सियासी बातों का ताल्लुक है उन की आप मुखालफत कीजिये, आप को हक है । लेकिन चन्द ऐसे नुक्तों को ले कर जिन से आप कुछ गैर मुल्की ताकतों को फायदा पहुंचा सकते हैं, मैं आप से दरख्वास्त करूंगा और मुखालिफ मेम्बरों से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि वह इस की तरफ तवज्जह दें ।

जनाबवाला, मैं इस तरफ भी वजीर साहब की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं और उन से हमें उम्मीद है कि वह खास तौर पर इस ढंग की तरफ तवज्जह देंगे । जहां तक इव ईवान का ताल्लुक है इस ऐवान ने इस मुल्क को यह एक निहायत ही आला किस्म का आईन दिया है । उस आईन की हिफाजत करना उस आईन में जो कहा गया है उस से इस मुल्क के तमाम लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाना इस वजारत का काम है । इस वजारत का यह काम है कि इस मुल्क के तमाम रहने वालों को बिला लिहाज मजहब और मिल्लत बगैर किसी फिरकापरस्ती के बगैर किसी फिरकाबंदी के इस मुल्क में तमाम मराआत हासिल हों चाहे वह मुलाजिमत की हों, चाहे वह शहरियत की हों, चाहे वह अखबारनवीसी की हों और चाहे वह तिजारत की हों । इस वजारत का यह फर्ज है कि वह उन चीजों की तरफ खास तौर से ध्यान रक्खे ।

जनाबवाला, जहां तक फिरकेदाराना फसादात का ताल्लुक है यह खुद ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का मामला है, रियासती ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का मामला है और रियासतों को इस के बारे में देखना चाहिय । सेंटर को मरकजी हकूमत की इस की निगरानी करनी चाहिये ।

हमारे सामने चन्द वाकयात हुए । मिसाल की तौर पर पंजाब की अकाली तहरीक । वह तहरीक निहायत ही एक खतरनाक तहरीक थी । पंजाब, मध्यभारत और असम जहां यह तीन मुख्तलिफ सूबे हैं, तीन मुख्तलिफ सूबों के तीन मुख्तलिफ लोग हैं जिन के कि तीन मुख्तलिफ मिजाज हैं । पंजाबी आदमी बिलकुल एक लट्ठ है । यह हकीकत है चाहे वह पंजाबी हिन्दू हो, पंजाबी मुसलमान हो या सिक्ख हो, पंजाब का सब से निहायत जो दबा हुआ इंसान हो वह भी एक लमहे में मुश्तैल हो जाता है । अगर और सूबों के लोगों को मुश्तैल होने के लिये एक आध घंटा चाहिय तो पंजाबी के आधा सकेंड चाहिय .

श्री डी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : चेअरमैन साहब, यह बात सही नहीं है ।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : अब यह खड़े हो गये यह खुद इस बात का सबूत है जोकि मैं कह रहा हूं ।

जहां तक पंजाब के मौजूदा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का ताल्लुक है यकीनन् वह काबिले मुबारकबाद है । पंजाब की हुकूमत ने जिस मजबूती से जिस ढंग से और जिस बहादुरी से अकाली तहरीक का और मजहबी फिरकेदाराना फसादात का मुकाबला किया उस के लिय उस की तारीफ की जानी चाहिये ।

मैं वजीर साहब की तवज्जह एक निहायत ही गैर अहम और एक छोटे वाकय की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं और खुद वजीर साहब को भी उस का खयाल होना चाहिय और वह यह है कि जोर हमारे अफसर हैं चाहे वह दयानतदार हों और यकीनन् हमारे अफसरों की जहां तक काबिलियत का ताल्लुक है और दयानतदारी का ताल्लुक है उस पर हम शक नहीं कर सकते लेकिन हम सब के बारे में एक राय नहीं रख सकते . . . .

सभापति महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात खत्म करें ।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं एक लमहे के बाद अपनी तकरीर खत्म करूंगा ।

जहां अफसरान में अब यह आदत पड़ गई है कि टेप रिकार्ड जेब में लिये फिरते हैं, तो इस में खुद शास्त्री जी को भी खयाल

[श्री अ० मु० तारिक]

रखना चाहिये कि कहीं उन के प्राइवट सेक्रटरी साहब या दूसरे सेक्रटरी साहब यह टेप रेकार्ड इस्तेमाल न करने लगें । यह एक निहायत खतरनाक बात है । यह ठीक है कि अगर हम ने किसी वजीर को इलजाम लगाना है तो इस टेप रेकार्ड के जरिय सबूत पेश किया जा सकता है लेकिन हमारे वजीर जो कुछ हम से बातचीत करते हैं तो कई हमारे अपने मामलात होते हैं जोकि हम अपने वजीरों से करते हैं । जहां तक सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरों का ताल्लुक है, वह कांग्रसी हैं और उन का टेप रिकार्ड उन की कांस्टिट्यु-ऐसी है, जिन लोगों ने उन को चुन कर भेजा है वे क्या सोचेंगे? जब अफसरों का इस तरह का रवैया हो तो यह चीज खतरनाक बन जाती है । आज जो लोग पंजाब में रहते हैं, मैं समझता हूं उन को इस तरह की बातों का खास तौर पर खयाल रखना चाहिये ।

श्री वी० वं० शर्मा : तुम कोई परवाह न करो ।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मेरे पास भी एक टेप रिकार्ड है, जो बोल रहा है ।

अब मैं गुण्डा गर्दी के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता या कोई और बड़ा शहर हो, हम ने देखा है कि पिछले चन्द सालों में गुण्डागर्दी काफी हद तक बढ़ी है । शहरों में ही नहीं देहातों में भी बढ़ी है । इस तरफ वजीर साहब की खास तौर से तवज्जह जानी चाहिये ।

अखबारात की तरफ भी वजीर साहब की मैं तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं । मैं समझता हूं कि इस वजारत का फुर्ज है कि जो फिरका-परस्त अखबारात हैं, उन पर पाबंदियां आयद की जायें और अगर पाबंदियों के बावजूद भी वे बाज नहीं आते हैं तो कानून का सहारा ले कर उन के खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई की जाय ।

इन चन्द अलफाज के साथ मैं काश्मीर वर्नमेंट को उस के तरक्की के कामों के लिय मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूं और वजारत दाखिला ने जो डिमांड्स पेश की हैं, उन की हिमायत करता हूं ।

[جناب چیئرمین صاحب آج صبح جب ایوان میں وزارت داخلہ کے مطالبات زر پر بحث شروع ہوئی تو میرا کوئی ارادہ نہیں تھا اس وزارت کے بارے میں اپنے خیالات کے اظہار کرنے کا -

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شری برج راج سنگھ- تو پھر دوسروں کو کیوں نہیں بولنے کا موقع دیتے

شری ع - م طارق - لیکن مخالف پارٹی کے کچھ ممبران نے جس طریقہ سے کشمیر کا ذکر کیا اس سے مجھ پر یہہ فرض آئد ہوتا ہے کہ میں اپنی معلومات کے مطابق ان کا جواب اس ایوان میں عرض کروں -

مخالفت کے بہت سے طریقے ہیں- ان میں سے ایک طریقہ یہ بھی ہے کہ مخالفت نہ کرتے ہوئے کسی بنیادی چیز کی مخالفت کی جائے اس ایوان میں مخالف پارٹی کے کسی ممبر نے اس بات کا تذکرہ نہیں کیا کہ ہندوستان کی بہت اسٹیٹس میں پیسہ کیسے خرچ کیا جاتا ہے - لیکن صرف کشمیر کے لئے اس بات کا یہاں بار بار مطالبہ کیا کہ صاحب اس بات کا خیال رکھا جائے اس بات کو دیکھا جائے

فرقوں کو وہاں موجودہ حکومت کے برسوااقتدار آنے ہی اس بات کی ضمانت مل گئی کہ اکثریت ہوتے ہوئے ان کا حال اور ان کا مستقبل روشن ہے۔ اور اس بات کا تذکرہ اس ملک کے سب سے بڑے آدمی اس ملک کے سب سے بڑے سیاسی گورو اور موجودہ دنیا کے سب سے بڑے شہید مہاتماگاندھی نے کیا جب انہوں نے اپنے زرین الفاظ میں کہا کہ اس اندھیرے میں جو میرے ہندوستان پر چھایا ہوا ہے - اگر مجھے روشنی کی کرن کہیں دکھائی دیتی ہے تو وہ کشمیر میں - اس ایوان کے ذی عزت ممبران کو موجودہ حالات کو مدنظر رکھنا چاہیئے جب کہ ایک طرف پاکستان ہے - اور دوسری طرف چین بھی آیا ہے - اور پھر ہندوستان میں ایسی سیاسی جماعتیں ہیں جو وہاں کے حالات کا ناجائز فائدہ اٹھانا چاہتی ہیں - کچھ فرقہ وارانہ پارٹیاں ہیں - اور کچھ جماعتیں ایسی ہیں - ان کا چاہے باہر کے ملکوں سے تعلق ہو یا نہ ہو - لیکن جو یقیناً باہر کے ان ملکوں کو جو اس ملک کے سوشلسٹ نظام کو اور اس ملک کی موجودہ حکومت کو کمزور کرنا چاہتے ہیں - فائدہ پہنچا رہی ہیں -

کشمیر میں پیسہ کیسے خرچ ہوتا ہے اس کا اگر آپ کو اندازہ کہ کشمیر میں پیسہ کیسے خرچ کیا جاتا ہے -

جہاں تک کشمیر کا تعلق ہے وہ ہندوستان کا ایسا ہی ایک حصہ ہے - ایسی ہی ایک ریاست ہے جیسی اور ریاستیں ہیں - اور چونکہ کشمیر میں وہ تمام حالات ہیں جو کہ اور ریاستوں میں نہیں ہیں - اور میں دعا کرتا ہوں کہ ہندوستان کی اور ریاستیں ان حالات سے نہ گزرنے پائیں - اس بات کا خیال کرنا چاہیئے کہ کشمیر کی حکومت نے - چاہے وہ موجودہ حکومت ہو یا اس سے پہلی حکومت ہو، کن حالات میں کشمیر نے نظام کو سنبھالا - ہم نے ان حالات میں جب ہماری سرحدوں پر پاکستانی حملہ آور تھے اور اندر ریاستوں کے فرقہ پرست جماعتوں نے خون کی ہولی کھیلنا شروع کر دیا تھا - حکومت کو سنبھالا - اور آج اس ایوان میں میں نہایت دیانتداری سے اس بات کو کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ جس شان سے - جس اچھے ڈھنگ سے اور جس ٹھوک نیتی سے ہم نے حکومت کو سنبھالا - شاید کہیں اور اگر ایسے حالات ہوتے تو کوئی روک سنبھال نہ پاتا - یہ کشمیر کی تاریخ ہے کہ ان تمام حالات میں جو کہ اس وقت وہاں رونما تھے - کشمیر میں کوئی فرقہ وارانہ فساد اس حکومت کے آنے کے بعد نہیں ہو پایا اور اقلیت

(شری ع- م- طارق)

اس کے علاوہ ہماری انڈسٹری کو دیکھئے - موجودہ کشمیر ہی کی حالت کو دیکھئے - یہہ حقیقت ہے کہ کشمیری قوم دانشمند ہے - دانشور ہے - وہ مصایب کا مقابلہ کر سکتی ہے - اور یہہ حقیقت ہے کہ ہندوستان کے اور شہری - خاص طور پر ہمارے سرحد کے شہری - ہم کو احساس امتری میں مبتلا کراکر ہمارے ناموں کی تزحیق اڑاتے تھے - ہمیں ہاتو کہا جاتا تھا اور ہمارا مذاق اُڑایا جاتا تھا لیکن یہ آج دعوی ہے اور اس بات کے لئے آپ کو کشمیر کی موجودہ حکومت کو - کشمیر کے موجودہ نیتاؤں کو مبارکباد دینی چاہیئے کہ کشمیر کے کشمیری اپنے آپ کو کسی ہندوستانی سے کم نہیں سمجھتے -

جہاں تک ترقی کا تعلق ہے چاہے وہ علمی ترقی ہو چاہے وہ صلعت کی ترقی ہو چاہے وہ ملازمت کی ترقی ہو ہم اپنی بساط کے مطابق اپنی دانشمندی کے مطابق اپنی دانشوری کے لئے ہم نئے مقابلوں میں آ کر جس مقابلہ میں تمام ریاستوں کے لوگ حصہ لیتے ہیں اپنے آپ کو اس قابل پایا ہے - اپنے آپ کو ایسا قابل کر کے دیکھایا ہے کہ ہم ہندوستان کے اور صوبوں کے رہنے والوں سے کم نہیں ہیں - لیکن بار بار یہ کہنا کہ صاحب کشمیر میں پیسہ کیسے خرچ کیا جاتا ہے یہ کوئی معنی نہیں رکھتا ہے - اب کرنا ہے تو آپ کشمیر کی موجودہ ترقی کو دیکھئے - کشمیر میں جو پلان بنے ہیں ان کو دیکھئے - کشمیر میں جو آج تعلیم کا حال ہے اس کو دیکھئے - اس ریاست میں ہر مذہب کے - ہر فرقہ کے ہر فرد بشر کے لئے - چاہے اس کا مذہب کچھ بھی ہو - چاہے اس کا خاندان کچھ بھی ہو - چاہے وہ کسی جگہ کا رہنے والا ہو - دیہات کا رہنے والا ہو یا شہر کا رہنے والا ہو - تعلیم کا انتظام ہے - اور میرے خیال میں اتنی ہی اچھی تعلیم ہے کا انتظام ہے جیسا کہ ہندوستان کی اور ریاستوں کے ترقی یافتہ شہروں میں - وہاں ایم- اے- تک برابر مفت تعلیم دی جاتی ہے - لڑکیوں کو وظائف دئے جاتے ہیں - لڑکیوں کی صحت کا خیال کیا جاتا ہے -

کشمیر سیاست کے علاوہ اس لحاظ سے بھی مشہور ہے کہ وہ سیاحوں کا مرکز ہے - آپ وہاں جا کر دیکھئے کہ ٹورزم کو کیسے اچھے ڈھنگ سے نئے طریقے سے اوراتنی قلیل مدت میں آرگنائز کیا ہے - اور کشمیر کو اس قابل بنایا ہے کہ وہاں جہاں پہلے چند سو سیاح آتے تھے آج کشمیر میں ہزاروں سیاح آتے ہیں - اور ان میں غیر ملکی لوگ بھی شامل ہیں جو کشمیر کے ناتے سے ہندوستان کو فارن ایکسچینج لاکر دیتے ہیں -

پر لیکر سائکل پر تمام ہندوستان کا چکر کاٹتا تھا لیکن کشمیر گورنمنٹ نے ایک کثیر رقم خرچ کرکے اپنے ایمپوریمس بنائے ہیں اور ان ایمپوریمس کا نہ صرف کشمیر کو ہی فایدہ پہنچتا ہے بلکہ ان کا فائدہ فارین ایکسچینج کی شکل میں تمام ہندوستان کو مل رہا ہے - یہی نہیں آج کشمیر میں مزدوروں کی حالت یہ ہے اس کے یہ معنی نہ سمجھے جائیں کہ میں یہ کہنا نہیں چاہتا کہ تمام ریاستوں میں اور تمام ہندوستان میں ایسی ترقی نہ ہو - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ جتنی ترقی اس صنعتی انقلاب کی وجہ سے کشمیر نے کی ہے وہ تمام ہندوستان میں بھی ہو جائے اور ہندوستان بھی ویسی ترقی کرے - ہمارے یہاں آج ایک معمولی مزدور کو مزدوری جو بڑی مشکل سے ملتا ہے دستیاب ہوتا ہے ۵ روپیہ ہے - ۵ روپیہ سے کم پر آج کشمیر میں کہیں مزدور نہیں ملتا - اس کے معنی ہیں ایک ثبوت ہے اس چیز کا کہ کشمیر ترقی کی طرف جا رہا ہے - کشمیر میں اگر آج آپ کو کسی مکان کے بنانے کا کام شروع کرنا ہے تو آپ کو اس کے لئے کم از کم ۸ مہینے پہلے پلان کرنا پڑتا ہے - مزدور ٹھونڈھلے پڑتے ہیں کاریگر ٹھونڈھلے پڑتے ہیں -

اِس کے علاوہ میں آپ حضرات کی خدمت میں عرض کروں کہ کشمیر کو پیسہ کے خرچ کرنے کا ایک ہی ڈھنگ ہے کہ آپ جیب سے پیسہ نکالئے اور اسے خرچ کریئے اور اس کا فائدہ دیکھئے - آپ ہمارے ٹرانسپورٹ کو دیکھئے - آپ دیکھئے کہ کشمیریوں کو کن کن مصاعب کا مقابلہ کرنا پڑتا ہے - ایک ہی راستہ ہے کشمیر جانے کے لئے - اس کو تمام سال کے لئے کام کے لئے کھلا رکھنا یہ کوئی مذاق نہیں ہے - بدقسمتی یہ ہے کہ ہمارے بہت سے ذی عزت مہمان خود اپنے ملک کی جغرافیہ سے واقف نہیں ہیں - وہ آ کر دیکھیں کہ کشمیر کہاں کہاں ہے - کن دشوار گزار پہاڑوں پر ہے - کشمیر کے دیہاتی کہاں کہاں اور کس بلندی پر رہتے ہیں - وہاں کی آب ہوا کیا ہے وہاں کا موسم کیا ہے - ان چند سالوں میں باوجود ان تمام مشکلوں کے ان تمام مصاعب کے ان تمام حالات کے جو ہندوستان کے اندر اور ہندوستان کے باہر رہے اور جن کا کہ سامنا کشمیریوں کو کشمیر کے موجودہ لیڈروں کو کرنا پڑتا ہے - یقیناً وہ ہماری امداد کے مستحق ہیں - وہ اس بات کا مطالبہ کرتے ہیں کہ کشمیر کو اور ریاستوں کے مقابلہ میں زیادہ سے زیادہ امداد دی جائے - اب کشمیر کے لئے یہ کہا جائے کہ صاحب پیسہ کیسے خرچ کرنا ہے تو اس کے لئے آپ کے سامنے کشمیر کا بجٹ ہے - کشمیر کی ترقی ہے اور کشمیر کے موجودہ حالات ہیں - آپ کشمیر ایمپوریم کو دیکھئے - پہلے کشمیر کا ایک کشمیری ایک شال کو کاندھے

[شری ع- م- طارق]

وہ عدالت میں ہے اور اس کے بارے میں میں کسی رائے کا اظہار کرنا نہیں چاہتا لیکن یہ ایک اس مقدمہ کے چلانے والوں کا اس مقدمہ سے جو لوگ وابستہ ہیں یا جن لوگوں نے اس مقدمہ کے حق میں کوئی فیصلہ دینا ہے ابھی سے ان کی نیتوں پر شک کیا جائے یا کوئی ایسی بات کی جائے یقناً ہندوستان کے موجودہ حالات کے پیش نظر ہندوستان کے حق میں نہیں جائیگا -

جہاں تک سیاسی باتوں کا تعلق ہے ان کی آپ مخالفت کیجئے آپ کو حق ہے - لیکن چند ایسے نکتوں کو لے کر جن سے آپ کچھ غیر ملکی طاقتوں کو فائدہ پہنچا سکتے ہیں - میں آپ سے درخواست کرونگا اور مخالف ممبروں سے درخواست کرونگا کہ وہ اس کی طرف توجہ دیں -

جناب والا - میں اس طرف بھی وزیر صاحب کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں اور ان سے ہمیں امید ہے کہ وہ خاص طور پر اس ڈھنگ کی طرف توجہ دیںگے - جہاں تک اس ایوان کا تعلق ہے اس ایوان نے اس ملک کو یہ ایک نہایت ہی اعلیٰ قسم کا آئین دیا ہے - اس آئین کی حفاظت کرنا اور اس آئین میں جو کہا گیا ہے اس سے ملک کے تمام لوگوں کو فائدہ پہنچانا ایک خاص رقم خرچ کرنی پڑتی ہے ان حالات کے پیش نظر جن کا کہ اس کو سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے - ہمارے پاس کافی پولیس ہے اور ہمیں اس پولیس کو خاص ڈھنگ سے اور دوسرے طریقوں سے اپنی سرحدوں کی حفاظت کرنے کے لئے رکھنا ہے - اس کے علاوہ موجودہ ہندوستان میں جو ترقی ہو رہی ہے اس کے ساتھ ہی ساتھ ہمیں بھی آگے بڑھنا ہے -

جناب والا - جہاں تک اور باتوں کا تعلق ہے میں وزیر داخلہ کی توجہ اس امر کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ صاحب چند مقدمہ وہاں پچھلے کئی سالوں سے پڑے ہوئے ہیں - یہ حقیقت نہیں ہے اور یہ کہکر اپنے ملک کر کسی اور کے سامنے مضحکہ خیز بنانے کے لئے موقع نہ بنایا جائے - اس مقدمے کی نوعیت ہر روز آپ کے اخباروں میں آتی ہے - ملزموں کے وکیل کبھی حاضر ہوتے ہیں اور کبھی حاضر نہیں ہوتے ہیں - کچھ ملزم ان میں سے ایسے ہیں جو چند اور مقدموں میں وابستہ ہیں - کبھی ان کی پیشی وہاں ہوتی ہے اور کبھی یہاں - لیکن اس سے یہ کہنا کہ وہاں کی عدالت وہاں کا قانون یا وہاں کا انصاف ذمہدار ہے یہ حقیقت نہیں ہے - جہاں تک اس مقدمہ کی نوعیت کا تعلق ہے چونکہ

لمحہ میں مشتعل ہو جاتا ہے - اگر اور صوبوں کو مشتعل ہونے کے لئے ایک آدھا گھنٹہ چاہئیے تو پنجابی کو آ ھا سیکنڈ چاہیے . . . . .

شری تی- سی - شرما: (گورداسپور)- چیرمین صاحب - یہ بات صحیح نہیں ہے -

شری ع - م - طارق : اب یہ کھڑے ہوگئے یہ خود اس بات کا ثبوت ہے جوکہ میں کہہ رہا ہوں -

جہاں تک پنجاب کے موجودہ ایڈمنسٹریشن کا تعلق ہے یقیناً وہ قابل مبارکباد ہے - پنجاب کی حکومت نے جس مضبوطی سے جس تھلگ سے اور جس بہادری سے اکالی تحریک کا اور مذہبی فرقہ دارانہ فسادات کا مقابلہ کیا اس کے لئے اس کی تعریف کی جانی چاہئیے -

میں وزیر صاحب کی توجہ ایک نہایت ہی مہم اہم اور ایک چھوٹے واقعہ کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں اور خود وزیر صاحب کو بھی اس کا خیال ہونا چاہئیے اور وہ یہ ہے کہ جو ہمارے افسر ہیں چاہے وہ کتنے دیانتدار ہوں اور یقیناً ہمارے افسروں کی جہاں تک قابلیت کا تعلق ہے اور دیانتداری کا تعلق ہے اس پر ہم شک نہیں کر سکتے لیکن ہم سب کے بارے میں ایک رائے نہیں رکھ سکتے .....

مسٹر چیرمین: اب ممبر نہ سدسئے اپنی بات ختم کریں -

شری ع - م - طارق - میں ایک لمحہ کے بعد اپنی تقریر ختم کروں گا -

اس وزارت کا کام ہے - اس وزارت کا یہ کام ہے کہ اس ملک کے تمام رہنے والوں کو بلا لحاظ مذہب اور ملت بغیر کسی فرقہ پرستی کے بغیر کسی فرقہ بندی کے اس ملک میں تمام مراعات حاصل ہوں چاہے وہ ملازمت کی ہوں چاہے وہ شہریت کی ہوں چاہے وہ اخبار نویسی کی ہوں اور چاہے وہ تجارت کی ہوں - اس وزارت کا یہ فرض ہے کہ وہ ان چیزوں کی طرف خاص طور سے دھیان رکھے -

جناب والا - جہاں تک فرقہ دارانہ فسادات کا تعلق ہے یہ خود ایڈمنسٹریشن کا معاملہ ہے - اور ریاستی ایڈمنسٹریشن کا معاملہ ہے اور ریاستوں کو اس کے بارے میں دیکھنا چاہئیے - سینٹر کو مرکزی حکومت کو اس کی نگرانی کرنی چاہئیے -

ہمارے سامنے چند واقعات ہوئے - مثال کے طور پر پنجاب کی اکالی تحریک - وہ تحریک نہایت ہی ایک خطرناک تحریک تھی - پنجاب - مدھیہ بھارت اور آسام جہاں یہ تین مختلف صوبے ہیں تین مختلف صوبوں کے تین مختلف لوگ ہیں جن کے کہ تین مختلف مزاج ہیں - پنجابی آدمی بالکل ایک الگ ہے - یہ حقیقت ہے چاہے وہ ہندو ہو پنجابی مسلمان ہو سکھ ہو پنجاب کا سب سے نہایت جو دبا ہوا انسان ہو وہ بھی ایک

اب میں غلذاگردگی کے بارے میں کچھہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں - دلی - بمبئی - کلکتہ یا کوئی اوڑ بڑا شہر ہو ہم نے دیکھا ہے کہ پچھلے چند سالوں میں غلذاگردی کافی حد تک بڑھی ہے - شہروں میں ہی نہیں دیہاتوں میں بھی بڑھی ہے - اس طرف وزیر صاحب کی خاص طور سے توجہ جانی چاہئے -

اخبارات کی طرف بھی وزیر صاحب کی میں توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس وزارت کا فرض ہے کہ جو فرقہ پرست اخبارات ہیں ان پر پابندیاں عائد کی جائیں - اور اگر پابندیوں کے باوجود بھی وہ باز نہیں آتے ہیں تو قانون کا سہارا لے کر ان کے خلاف سخت کارروائی کی جائے -

ان چند الفاظ کے ساتھ میں کشمیر گورنمنٹ کو اس کے ترقی کے کاموں کے لئے مبارکباد پیش کرتا ہوں اور وزارت داخلہ نے جو ڈسانڈز پیش کی ہیں ان کی حمایت کرتا ہوں -

Mr. Chairman: The House will now stand adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Tuesday, March 28, 1961/Chaitra 7, 1883 (Saka).

(شری ع - م - طارق)

یہ افسران - میں یہ عادت پڑ گئی ہے کہ ٹیپ ریکارڈ جیب میں لئے پھرتے ہیں تو اس میں خود شاستری جی کو بھی خیال رکھنا چاہئیے کہ کہیں ان کے پرائیویٹ سکریٹری صاحب یا دوسرے سیکریٹری صاحب یہ ٹیپ ریکارڈ استعمال نہ کرنے لگیں - یہ ایک نہایت خطرناک بات ہے - یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ اگر ہم نے کسی وزیر کو الزام لگانا ہے تو اس ٹیپ ریکارڈ کے ذریعہ ثبوت پیش کیا بنا سکتا ہے لیکن ہمارے وزیر جو کچھہ ہم سے بات چیت کرتے ہیں تو کئی ہمارے اپنے معاملات ہوتے ہیں چونکہ ہم اپنے وزیروں سے کرتے ہیں - جہاں تک سردار پرتاپ سنگھ کیروں کا تعلق ہے وہ کانگریسی ہیں اور ان کا ٹیپ ریکارڈ انکی کیسٹیٹیونسی ہے اور جن لوگوں نے ان کو چن کر بھیجا ہے وہ کیا سوچیں گے - جب افسروں کا اس طرح کا رویہ ہو تو یہ چیز خطرناک بن جاتی ہے - آج جو لوگ پنجاب میں رہتے ہیں میں سمجھتا ہوں ان کو اس طرح کی باتوں کا خاص طور پر خیال رکھنا چاہئے -

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شری دی - چن - شرما - تم کوئی پروا نہ کرو -

شری ع - م - طارق - میرے پاس بھی ٹیپ رکارڈ ایک ہے جو بول رہا ہے -

[*Monday, March* 27 1961/*Chaitra* 6, 1883 (*Saka*)]

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CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . . 7329—31

Shri Muhammed Elias called the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the inadequate supply of power from the Damodor Valley Corporation to the Calcutta area. The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim) made a statement in regard thereto.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTER 7331—37

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) made a statement regarding mid-term elections in Orissa. He also made a statement regarding the provisional figrues of the census of India held in 1961 and laid a copy thereof on the Table.

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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 7338

(1) A copy of Notification No. F. 12/48/60-Transport published in the Delhi Gazette dated the 19th January, 1961 making certain amendment to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, under subsection (3) of Section 38 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 :

(*i*) G.S.R. No. 1494 dated the 7th December, 1960.

(*ii*) G.S.R. No. 225 dated the 10th February, 1961

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS 7338

Secretary laid on the Table the followig Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to by the President since the last report made to the House on the 20th March, 1961 :

(1) The Orissa Appropriation Bill, 1961.

(2) The U.P. Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Bill, 1961.

(3) The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1961.

(4) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1961.

(5) The Railway Passenger Fares (Repeal) Bill, 1961

(6) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Billl, 1961

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 7339

Hundred and eleventh Report was presented

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ORISSA BUDGET PRESENTED. . . . . 7339—50

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) presented a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Orissa for the year 1961-62.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS . 7351—7522

Discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1961/CHAITRA 7, 1883 (Saka)—

Further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs.